PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,606—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	......	......
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10000	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912	......	......
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" [illegible]

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KOLA	2170	Tues.	3 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	5 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	6 Oct.	on arrival E. mail	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,050 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th Oct. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
2nd October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	29th Oct. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 498, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPO	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 730 ; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 390.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	7th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5108	9th	Dec.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8.
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

[illegible]

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed „ „	52	8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40	0
Embossed „ „ „	20	8
Plain „ „ „	17	0
New Art „ „ „	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
„ Silver top glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver „ „	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE **S. & CO.** MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terramia Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents :—
MESSRS. **BRADFORD & CO.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	9th Oct.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	23rd „
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	6th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	20th „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th September, 1905.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be [illegible]

[illegible] FOR SALE [illegible]

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality [illegible] Carriages [illegible] contract. [illegible] Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE

FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY 4.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 3RD,
THE CELEBRATED
GARDNER-BROWN VARIETY COMPANY.
GENUINE ENGLISH VARIETY ARTISTES ! !
ALL STAR TURNS ! !

This Company is at present creating a furore at the Connaught Theatre, Poona, many being turned away nightly.

Amongst other attractions, the following star artistes will appear :—Lottie Walton, Ballad and Descriptive Vocaliste; Geo. Gulliver the celebrated Ventriloquist and Polyphonic Entertainer; Annie Russell, Character Comedienne; Leo Montague, Quaint Comedian and Dancer; Sisters Romaine, Duettistes and Speciality Dancers; The Hilarity Sketch Party; Illustrated Songs, sung by Madame Gardner-Brown, and beautifully depicted by the Bioscope; the Gardner-Brown Bioscope, with the latest and most perfect animated pictures ever exhibited in India, etc., etc.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY,
A bright and refined entertainment.
Not a single dull moment during these performances.
Prices :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Soldiers in uniform half price to Rs. 2 and 1 seat.
Booking office at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Now OPEN : Book Early.

D. GARDNER-BROWN :—Proprietor.
L. MONTAGUE :—Stage Manager.
BRADLEY BEDFORD :—Business Manager.
A. MOROSINI :—Musical Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th September, 1905.

THE Undersigned Government Contractors and Dealers are prepared to enter into arrangements for the PURCHASE or SUPPLY of BUFF and COW HIDES and SKINS in wholesale lots.

NORONHA and HALIM,
Cawnpore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6, for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C, and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th September, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904	
ISSUED FOR	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS !

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
31, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LOST—On SATURDAY, between Marine Lines and Meadow Street a small pearl BROOCH shaped like a shell. A reward will be given if returned to Mrs. G. GEARY, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 8	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 13	54 2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Phillipines), Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

The great Remedy for pain.
ACTS LIKE A CHARM Re 1.

SOLD BY
BEYNON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hydra, 531 tons, Captain A Kundsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 11th September, with a cargo of teakwood.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 19th September, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3327 tons, Captain H Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 1st September, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Courtfield, 2874 tons, Captain J W Martin will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and Mr Meyer, Moses Cohen, as a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1310 tons, Captain G R Elton, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 43 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, and Mr Smith and 346 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachee via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Cooper, Mr and Mrs Zeihurst and child, Mr W F Blackwell, and 3 children, Lieut Montgomery and 300 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Sept 19
	Othello s	Bradley	Hull, Sept 1
	Hydra s	Kundsen	Bangkok, Sept 11
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Sept 30

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Henzada s	Elton	Persian Gulf

The steamer Courtfield, Captain Martin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Kobe.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Abana, for Liverpool, &c
„ Dumbea, for Marseilles
„ Othello, for Hull, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Balduin left Aden for Bombay on the 1st instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Oct. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—38 bales wool Jetha Doongersee; 35 bales goathair R M Baoka; 2000 cwt mowraseed Ernst Lawn and Co; 133 bales wool and 360 bales goat hair W and H Graham and Co; 123 bales wool H K M Jaitha; 1000 cwt methiseed J Luckmidass; 2000 cwt oilcake S Bhimjee; 90 bales cotton B Aurbham; 66 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co. 63 bales cotton N M Obata; 12 bales cotton B Abeerchand; 100 bales cotton J Kara; 200 bags rice H Canjee; 1020 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey 77 bales wool D Nagji; 0 bales wool The Bombay Company; 18 bales wool and 79 bales goat hair H M Abba; 32 bales woo Cassum Joosub.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Arabia s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.
Arabia s—1000 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR GLASGOW.
Arabia s—6000 cwt cottonseed Waghjee Berbera.

FOR DANDOW.
Arabia s—3000 cwt mussoor and 700 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.
Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 110 bales cotton Glade and Co: 0 bales cotton waste Towner and Cy; 27 bales cotton hemp P Bhimjee; 3999 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt fenneseed Wodman and Co, 129 Bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1960 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.
Rhenfels s—6000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Austria s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.
Dumbea s—100 bales hemp P Bhimji.

FOR NEWYORK.
Arabia s—16 bales skins Max Klian

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," October 2.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T W Payne is confirmed as Registrar in the Legislative Dept with effect from the 18th Sept vice Mr G W Marshall,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L F Morshead of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 16th July.

The services of Lieut-Col W S Hewett Cantonment Magte are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magte with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Civil Engrs have been appointed to the P W D by H M's Secy of State for India under covenant for five years and are posted to Bengal, Mr William George Melvin and Mr Ernest Gunson.

The services of Col W L C Baddeley R E Suptdg Engr 1st Class Madras P W D are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept with effect from the 16th Oct.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 82 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut James Herbert Gray Wilson unattached is admitted to the Indian Army for 12th Aug.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval—Brevet—To be Col—11th Sept—Lieut-Col Richard Cranley Onslow Depy Judge Advocate-Genl Secunderabad Division—Capts to be Majs—14th Sept—H F Jacob, Supernumerary List, B-M G H G Mockler, 90th Punjabis, E Wintour 28th Light Cavalry, R J T Savi 9th Punjabis, G W Robinson 27th Punjabis, B-M D R Adye 99th Deccan Infy, H M Allen 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force) F N Burton 87th Punjabis, C D Lester 117th Mahrattas, E Saulez 108th Infy, M G James 6th Gurkha Rifles, R W Clairmonte Keays 88th Carnatic Infy, T X Britten 110th Mahratta Light Infy, W A M Bruce, Military Accounts Dept, G W Johnson 29th Punjabis, J L W French-Mullen 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), H A Lane 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse) G M Morris 77th Moplah Rifles, R T I Ridgway 40th Pathans, W B Powell 10th Gurkha Rifles, H H F Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), H de V Harvest Cantonment Magistrates' Dept. W F Newham 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, F W Pirrie Survey Dept, G Watling 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regt), C E Thornton 16th Cavalry, E N Obbard 10th Jats, C A W Ford 104th Wellesley's Rifles, W B Brakspear 3rd Gurkha Rifles, W Beadon 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), G L P Clarke 75th Carnatic Infy, E Codrington 86th Carnatic Infy, J Talbot 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), H H Jones Supply and Transport Corps, E C Bayley 10th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), 25th Sept, H D Voeux, Supernumerary List—Lieuts to be Capts—21st Sept, Rudolph Edward Erower Hogg 28th Central India Horse, Gerard Alister Jamieson 10th Cavalry—23rd Sept—J H Hallowes 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis, G E Hardie 123rd Outram's Rifles—

Conductor Lennie H Lee Military Works Services to be Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut with effect from the 10th Sept.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 1-4	= —1-8
3 do. Rentes	£99 3-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 3/8	= —1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	28	= — 3-16
2 months hence	27 1-2	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	60 1/2	= — 3 8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'43 3-4	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4'85 1/4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent =	do
3 months sight Bank bills	3 1-4 per cent =	do
6 „ „	3 3/8 per cent =	do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3 4 per cent =	— 3-8
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent =	— 3-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £2 0,000 for Egypt.

Extra Council Bills allotments. Tranfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s 4 3 32d.

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 3-4 S-O sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-2 O-N done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 6,000. Spot 5'71. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 5,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'60	5'60	5'64
—7	—7	—7
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5'67	5'70	5'72
—7	—7	—7
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**
5'74	5.75	5'77
—7	—7	7—

Receipts at U S Ports	60,000
Do last year	71,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	28,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'75 — 10
Futures, month of Dec	10'58 — 3 } a
Do do. March	10'78 — 3 } a

a Advanced early owing to daily weather reports show too much rain, but declined later owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7-16
Futures, month of Dec	10'53 — 8
Do. do. March	10'79 — 8
Tone at close	barely steady

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	6,61,000
Stock in London	28,000
Total visible supply	2,400,000
	+240,000
Total visible supply East Indian	162,000
Quantity in sight	1,280,000
	+390,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 30th Sept. 1905:—

Cotton	1,235	bales.
Wheat	8,658	cwts.
Linseed	1,418	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	290	do
Gingellyseed	108	do
Poppyseed	156	do
Groundnuts	91	do
Castorseed	1,450	do
Rice	1,949	do
Myrabollams	nil	
Cottonseed	1,787	do
Mowraseed	2,186	do
Gram	1,988	do
Joowar	1,512	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, OCT. 2.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 9-32
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 13-32
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	170 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	141 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	195 1-2
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99'1
1st Settlement 1st November	98'14

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone quieter.			
Ready new terms	6	5	0
Forward December suttah	6	11	0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	0
Do Forward	6	1	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	15	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	28	8	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady no business doing.			
Howree Khandeish	39	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	36	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.			
White Delhi	4	12	0
Do Pissy 85 per cent	4	13	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	14,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'61	5'65	5'63
+1	+1	+1
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5'71	5'73	5'75
+1	+1	+1
April-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**
5'76	5'78	5'78
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—The market closes steady with a very small business passing either in ready or forward delivery.

"Sutta" quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January Rs.	185
Broach M.-G. Good March „	235

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	89 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 3 8
Bar Silver	28

The sum of about £2,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 30th September as compared with the statement of the 23rd Sept.:—

	Sept. 23. Rs.	Sept. 30. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,20,402	42,87,018
Public Deposits at Branches	34,13,274	39,95,111
Other Deposits	6,74,42,970	7,01,44,543
Post Bills	13,616	13,616
Sundries	16,96,188	17,22,866
Rs.	9,61,16,450	9,88,68,154
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,11,761	1,06,53,711
Other authorised Securities	38,48,343	39,30,620
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	62,29,241	64,54,872
Loans do. do. do.	1,71,61,845	1,89,56,838
Bills discounted and purchased	2,54,83,617	2,60,89,732
Dead Stock	2,85,015	2,83,674
Stamps and Stationery	3,058	3,000
Balances with other Banks	12,20,527	18,11,319
Sundries	1,20,893	1, 8,328
Cash	3,05,51,159	3,05,86,069
	9,61,16,450	9,88,68,154

WE announced recently, says the "Memorial Diplomatique," that the Italian Government proposes to make Venice the point of departure for several new ocean services. The Venetians are now putting forward a project to pierce a tunnel through the Splugen, to bring down to the Adriatic the traffic of Central Europe. The Milanese patriot Cesar Correnti had this idea first, 35 years ago. The cost of construction of this tunnel would amount to 180 millions of lire, in or about.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEES—September 8, at Deolali, the wife of Captain C H B Lees, 51st Sikhs, Frontier Force, of a daughter.

OVERBECK-WRIGHT—September 23, at Annefield Maternity Home, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A W Overbeck-Wright, I M S, 17th Infantry, of a son.

THORNTON—September 30, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Mr Frank H Thornton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DRUMMOND—GOTT-EVANS—September 20, at Mau Junction, by the Rev William Collins, John Cameron Stewart Drummond, son of Alexander Drummond, of Kinross, Scotland, to Clara Annie Gott-Evans, daughter of Mrs William Evans, of Mau Junction, India.

JENNINGS—CARTER—September 28, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev M B Merton, M A, B SC, Charles W F Jennings, eldest son of the late Major-General C J Jennings, M S C, to Rosalie Edmonds Carter, youngest daughter of the late John Waldegrave Bradley, Esq., and widow of the late Major A W Carter, M S C.

WILLFORD—COSSERAT—September 27, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev Nelson Cosserat, brother of the bride, Charles Willford, Public Works Department, C P, to Harriot (Hattie) Cosserat, younger daughter, of the late Thomas Gibbon Cosserat.

DEATH.

HATCHELL—September 22, at Mussoorie, United Provinces, Francis John Graham Hatchell, District Superintendent Punjab Police, (Retired) son of the late Captain John Hoare Hatchell, Bengal Army, and grandson, of the late Sir Robert Graham, Bart of Esk Cumberland, aged 61.

KEMP'S CARLSAL

is Effervescing Carlsbad Salts.

Professor Gottl analysed the famous waters of Carlsbad, and wrote a formula, and we make it and put it up into bottles.

It is highly recommended for such complaints as Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Constipation, and in cases where Uric Acid abound.

It will assist you to take a happier, more rosy view of life, and will better enable you to bear stress of business and domestic worries. In a word it will rejuvenate you.

It is sold in bottles, and the price is Rs. 1 8.

KEMP & CO., LD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 2-12m. Low water, 8-3m. 8-15a.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p. m
St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Gardner-Brown Variety Company.

ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—About the Parsi New year's Day, this useful publication makes it appearance for the use of the Gugrati speaking Zoroastrians The present volume is a great improvement on its predecessors, having been compiled by Mr. Muncherji Hosheryji Jagoosh with evidently much labour and expense. The most noteworthy feature is the large amount of benefactions which the Parsis have set about for charitable and benevolent purposes, both in Bombay and out-stations, namely about nine lakhs of Rupees during the year under notice.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Arcadia will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m. to-day.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Dumbea will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11-30 a. m. on Thursday the 5th Instant. Letters. &c. for Aden will also be be despatched by this steamer.

TITULAR FEAST AT MAZAGON.—The Feast of Our Lady of the Rosary was celebrated on Sunday last at the Rosary Church, Mazagon. The Solemn High Mass, which was an imposing ceremony, commenced at 10 a.m. Rev. Father Goldsmith officiating. A brass and string band was in attendance throughout the service, and the choir was mainly composed of Matharpacady young ladies who have under the careful and painstaking labours of their director, Mr. L. B. d'Abreu made considerable progress in music.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—Yesterday, at the Mazagoan Police Court before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Whetley charged Walli Bhaizi, a Mahomedan lad aged nineteen, with kidnapping a Mahomedan youth named Ali, aged about six years of age, It appeared that on the evening of Friday last, Ali was playing on the road at Mandvi, where the accused picked him up and induced him away with him, Subsequently the police being informed, the accused was arrested and his Worship, on convicting the accused sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment,

PICK-POCKETING IN THE MARKET.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Coxen prosecuted Nanabhoy Ananta, a Hindu, with picking the pocket of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, a Parsee merchant residing at Napean Sea Road. Evidence showed that on Sunday morning when the complainant was making purchases at the Cheera; Bazaar, the accused picked his pocket and was making off with his purse, when the complainant turned back in response to a jerk he received and had the accused arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, saying he committed the offence while under the influence of liquor. He admitted three previous convictions and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months were to be devoted to solitary confinement, and to report his residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

LORD KITCHENER'S RELIEF FUND.

List to date of subscriptions received in India to His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener's Relief Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	2,45,204	2	10
The Chief of Kagal, Senior	400	0	0
Subordinates, Mhow District Military Works	62	12	0
Thikor Sahib of Limboli, through Agent to Governor of Kathiawar	300	0	0
Subscriptions collected by Political Agent Manipur, Through Officer Commanding 16th Rajputs.	293	3	6

Through Officer Commanding 55th Coke's Rifles:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lieut-Col A Nicholls	50	0	0
Capt A H Houston	20	0	0
Capt H M Turton	5	0	0
Capt J Gratton	5	0	0
Capt E L Alexander, D S O	20	0	0
Lieut A E Mahon	15	0	0
Lieut T Milne	16	0	0
Capt W H Leonard, I M S	20	0	0
Native Officers, Rank and File 55th Rifles	71	11	1
	222	11	1
Total ...	2,46,[illegible]	11	11

DISPUTED POSSESSION OF THE MINOR.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the rule taken out by Dulabbji Ranchod, against his former wife Sona Laxmi, to show cause why she should not give up possession of their girl named Mani, aged 10, was heard, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. N. N. Saher, instructed by Mr Manchersha B. Chothia, appeared for Dulabbji in support of the rule, Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. R. B. Mazmudar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Malvi and Modi, appeared for Sona Laxmi to show cause against the rule, The proceedings had been taken under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It appeared from the proceedings that about ten years ago Sona Laxmi left Dulabh, and lived under the protection of Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai, who died about a year ago. There was a dispute between her and Vishnuprasad; they both filed suits in the High Court. Sona Laxmi claimed restitution as lawful wife; Vishnuprasad claimed a box of ornaments, deposited in the Bank of Bombay, and worth about Rs. 20,000, which, he said, belonged to him, and which, Sona Laxmi claimed to be hers. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell decided the case, which decision was upheld on appeal by the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, and Mr. Justice Batchelor, and by which the box was ordered to be handed over to her. Between Dulabh and Sona Laxmi a release had been passed, in virtue of which the latter gave up her claim to the minor Mani.

Sona Laxmi was examined in Court. In the course of her evidence she said that the girl Mani had come to her in the month of Chaitar last, and had remained with her since. Witness was now living as a widow. She used to give money to Dulabbji and Benabai. During a year and a half she must have given to them about Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. Benabai threatened her that if she would not give her more money, she and Dulabbji would harass her Jivi the present wife of Dulabji, was living a bad life, and the household expenses were provided by her. Witness lived with Vishnuprasad a short time before his death which occurred in the month of Bhadarwa last.

Mr. Taleyarkhan; The poor fellow died of a broken heart.

Mr. Davar: Broken heart! Nothing of the sort; he never was so well in his life when the cross-suits were instituted. (Laughter).

The Judge suggested that some other party should have charge of the girl until she became marriageable and was married.

Mr. Taleyarkhan; But my client, as the father to the girl, is her natural guardian; he must vindicate himself in the eye of his community

Mr. Davar said he was ready to act up to his Lordship's suggestion, and his client was willing to provide for the expenses of the girl until she became of age or was married.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that it was of great importance to his client to clear his character.

Mani was examined in support of SonaLuxmi and the matter was adjourned.

ILLEGAL MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of a reference in a case against Goorji Raising, who was convicted by Mr. Narayen Laloobhai Desai, first class Magistrate at Mandvi, Surat District, in July last, of illegal manufacture of liquor and of possessing apparatus for manufacturing liquor illegally, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences.

Mr. A. S. A. Westropp Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, who made the reference to the High Court, said that the accused was found to have completed the manufacture of some liquor from four seers of mowra flowers and further to have been in the act of making a further supply by soaking mowra flowers and to be possessed of apparatus for the purpose of distilling liquor. By a summary trial, he was convicted and sentenced as above mentioned under section 43 c. and f. of the Bombay Abkari Act 5 of 1878. The sentence of hard labour under section 43 f. of the Act was considered by Mr. Westropp to be illegal. In Bombay High Court, criminal rulings, No. 18 dated 15th June 1899, and No. 16 dated 11th September 1903 it was held that the offences of manufacturing liquor and being in possession of utensils for such manufacture, were not distinct offences. The present case seemed to be on all fours with the case of Mewadarao Ramji decided by the High Court, on the 11th September 1902.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the reference made by Mr. Westropp, passed the following order:—The accused Goorji Raising can only be convicted of and sentenced for the offence of manufacturing liquor. See Imp. vs. Ranio Bhikhlo, 4 Bom. Law Reporter, 720; and Imp. vs. Bhava Sardar 1 Bom. Law Reporter, 344. The Court therefore, set aside the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed on the accused Goorji Raising under clause f. of section 43 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

THE thirty-first annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Navsari Buildings, Mr. E. M. Dubash presiding. The Directors' report, which was submitted to the meeting has already been published in these columns. The report and audited accounts, were approved and adopted. A dividend was declared, for the half year ended 30th June 1905, on the 3000 whole share at the rate of Rs. 90 per shares, and 12750 half shares at the rate of Rs. 45 per share. The nomination made by the directors of Mr. Nowrojee Bapujee Sakiatwalla, as a Director, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Tata and Hormusjee Eduljee Bamjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors. Messrs. Hormusjee Eduljee Davar and Manekjee Davar were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS.

The third annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Navsari buildings, Mr. H E. Bamjee presiding. The Directors' report stated:—

The Company's mill at Ahmedabad and the ginning Factory at Navsari have been working satisfactorily and have been given good results. From the profits a sum of Rs. 1,039-0-3 being the rateable premium for uninsured property of the Company has been credited to the mill insurance fund account The sum calculated for the depreciation and renewal of buildings and machinery for the current year amounts to Rs. 31,264-10-0. From this, a sum of Rs. 7,508-10-3 expended for repairs for the same during the year has been deducted and the balance of Rs. 23,755-15-9 has been carried to the credit of the depreciation and renewal fund account. The profits for the year came to Rs. 86,578-13-4 from which the sum of Rs. 23 755-15-9 credited to the depreciation and renewal fund account has been deducted leaving a balance of Rs. 62,822-13 7 to which is added Rs. 12 408 6-5 brought over from the the last year's account making a total of Rs. 75 231-4 0. Out of this an ad-interim dividend has already been paid at the rate of Rs. 15 per share amounting to Rs 22,545, leaving a balance of Rs. 52,686-4-0 for disposal. The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of Rs 25 per share which will amount to Rs. 37,575; the balance of Rs. 15 111-4-0 to be carried to next year's account. Messrs. H. E. Bamji and A. J. Bilimoria, two of the Directors retired by rotation as per Article 98. They are, however, eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly. The shareholders will be requested to elect auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Directors' annual report together with the audited balance sheet for the year 1904-05, which had been previously circulated among the shareholders was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 1 per share has already been paid, and a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared, and it was resolved to carry the balance of Rs. 15,111-4-0 to the next year's account, Messrs. H. E Bamji and A. J. Bilimoria, two of the Directors who retired by rotation, were re-elected as Directors. Messrs. Hormusji Edulji Davar and Maneckji Hormusji Davar were appointed auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE Chinese Minister at Berlin presented the Crown Prince and Princess with two superb cloisonne vases, and a curious jade sceptre, as wedding presents on the part of the Emperor of China and the Dowager Empress.

A CHARACTERISTIC of the present time, says the "Morning Post" is that responsible statesmen, and almost the whole body of politicians, are inclined to repudiate their duty of giving the country a lead at whatever cost to themselves. They will not commit themselves to a specific reform until public opinion is ripe for it, and they are content to let public opinion ripen at its leisure.

A SUGGESTION TO INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent triumph of simplicity and virtuous character of the East over the duplicity and double dealing of the West as typified in the event of the Russo-Japanese War, just happily concluded has, as yet, scarcely ceased to be the wonder of the entire civilized world in its every nook and corner. And certainly mine is no exception to the rule. Whilst I was thus absorbed in contemplation of this wondrous phenomenon, reading the history of the war as depicted by a Japanese official in a pamphlet form, an idea struck me, (which, of course, may have occurred to many others) but which I take the liberty of suggesting to the Indian University, through the columns of your worthy paper, if you please.

The study of history has been universally recognized as one of the surest means of educating a nation in the uplifting of its country. In recognition of this this fact, our Universities and almost all the Universities of the world has introduced the study of the ancient histories of Greece and Rome among their curriculum, as the two typical histories of ancient civilization, may I now venture to suggest, that to the study of these two histories, should be added, as one of the subjects in their courses of subjects, a study of the history of the Japanese, 'a nation born in a day," as it is said? If one of the aims of the University education be to impart to its recepients the art of raising their country in the scale of humanity, then, in my humble opinion, the adoption of the above suggestion would be one of the surest means of attaining that object.

The history of Japan is a modern, living, illustration of how a nation, firmly determined to upraise itself by sheer dint of self-exertion, can, at a moment's notice as if it were, rise itself on the scale of civilization and progress, from the lowest to the highest flight of the ladder. It is a striking object-lesson of self-help, both individual and national. Moreover, it is the history of successful struggle of civilization over barbarism. One of the Japanese papers has characterised the recent Japanese victory in the war, as a triumph of civilization over barbarism. Surely this triumph is more vividly observable in the peace concluded than in the actual battles fought.

In the courses of an University curriculum, sincerely intended for the real benefit of the country, the study of such history can seldom be profitably neglected or overlooked, not only in the higher but in the Secondary Education also. In the interest of the well-being of our country, therefore, it is earnestly hoped and requested, that this question of introducing the study of the Japanese history in their respective curriculum will at once be taken in hand by all the different Universities concerned, and shall soon be finally determined upon. The public press also is bound to take up the above idea, to improve upon it in any way possible and then to disseminate it throughout the length and breadth of the whole of India, in order to form public opinion upon the matter. Finally it is hoped, that even the benign Government sincerely desirous of sowing seeds of self-help, patriotism, and loyalty to the sovereign authority in the hearts of the rising generation as also by way of cemeting the peaceful concord just established between Japan and ourselves, will spare no pains in endeavouring to persuade the Universities to the speedy adoption of the above-mentioned suggestion, as the surest means of attaining the above objects.—Yours, &c.

L. P. MEHTA B. A., LL. B.,
Chief-Judge, Sailana State.

Sailan Oct. 1.

DOCTORS AND CLERGY PRAISE BILE BEANS.

CONSTIPATION, DIZZINESS, AND HEADACHE CURED.

Rarely do doctors praise any medicine but their own, yet many eminent medical men have given praise to Bile Beans. In the following case, not only the doctor but the local clergyman spoke a word in favour of this well-known household medicine.

Mrs. Ann Maria Joffs, of Frankley, Worcester, who tells of the matter in connection with her own case says:—"I suffered for a long time from constipation. About three years ago I began to experience frequent feelings of over-powering drowsiness. These were followed by giddiness and occasional attacks of fainting weakness. About the same time my digestion became disordered, and after taking any food whatever I experienced the most acute pain. This was at times so very bad that I actually pined myself rather than pass through it, and I have gone as long as three days without breaking my fast.

My tongue was coated with yellow substance as thick as half-a-crown when I awoke in the morning. Added to this, I felt continually the dull heavy feelings which constipation causes—the headache and the awful depression.

A doctor was consulted, and paid very attention to me, but I obtained no results from his medicines, and continued to get worse. My condition eventually became so critical that my husband and friends thought my days were numbered.

Nothing would stay on my stomach—not even a drop of beef tea or little milk; and as no nourishment could be put into my system, I wasted to a mere shadow.

My husband heard of Bile Beans, and as a last hope we got a supply. I persevered with them, and the fact that they were going to cure me soon became clear.

As I continued with them, bit by bit my ailments grew less troublesome. I became able to digest food, I regained my appetite, the dull heavy feelings, the headache, constipation, and the awful depression disappeared, and in the end I found myself completely cured.

I met my doctor while the cure was in progress. He asked the cause of my improvement and when I told him, he said: If Bile Beans have made this wonderfull change in you, by all means continue them.

"Another day I was stopped by our minister, who, on hearing what had cured me, said: The change is so wonderful, it is your duty to write to the Bile Bean Co." The above case is a forcible example of the power of Bile Beans to cure all cases of long-standing constipation, and the complications, more or less serious, that arise therefrom. Bile Beans also cure indigestion, piles, female ailments, anæmia, rheumatism, headache, flatulence (wind), etc.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1905.

LEAVE-TAKING AT SIMLA.

IF we go on at the present rate all these farewells will be taken in vain, and we shall have to bear the pain of them all over again, when we are less braced up for the ordeal. Lord Curzon resigned and the Cabinet ignored his application. He resigned again, and just as he is about to go the King bids him stop. The next thing we shall hear is that Lord Curzon refuses to go altogether. He will surely not have the heart to leave us now that he finds us all so grief-stricken at the prospect of his departure. Of course, his Excellency knew nothing of the new arrangement when he was speaking at the Civil Service Club at Simla on Friday, or we might have suspected he meant to imply that the sunshine of the closing days of his stay amongst us dispelled the clouds of the last few months, when he said "History will write its verdict with unerring pen and we need not anticipate the sentence." In these matters much depend on the historian, and, after all, what he writes is of little importance if the sum total of a man's good works do not justify the panegyric with which history is sometimes disfigured. An administrator ought to work for the lasting good of the country and its people, not as a servant in a temporary position does, with object of getting a good "chit." We must, however, accept Lord Curzon's claim to have laboured and to have wrought and we may add that his efforts have been crowned with a very large measure of success. We are glad to note that his Excellency does not take all the credit to himself, but gives a share to those "whom he is over but not one of," those to whom he is joined by a link of official rank, not of personal identity. But when he credited them with always seeing eye to eye with himself he paid them a doubtful compliment. It may indicate a very remarkable and gratifying unity, but to say that unity was not purchased by any sacrifice of independent judgment is to say a good deal and to lead one's thoughts back to a sentence which occurs earlier in the speech. "Our official generations in India move so quickly, particularly in the higher ranks that a Viceroy who has been here seven years ends by finding himself the doyen of the official hierarchy." Every one of his colleagues, by the time, is a councillor of his own creation, and it is reasonable to suppose that had they been men with ideas of their own, or men who were brilliant, but not wholly amenable to discipline, they would have remained incumbents of their former offices until such time as the 55 years' rule began to apply. We have little faith in unanimous councils.

The tribute to the Secretaries to Government was graceful and the laugh which came when his Excellency said "they prepare our cases for us, write our official letters and despatches and generally keep us all from going wrong" was either good humoured or, like most post-prandial mirth, misplaced, or stuck in by a zealous correspondent. Certainly it was not of ironical intent. For it goes without saying that there is not in any administration in the world that standard of trained intelligence or devotion to duty in the rank and service which they represent, so uniformly high and if as Lord Curzon suggests, they have the prospect of blossoming into Lieutenant-Governors or Chief Commissioners or Members of Council ever before them as their only hope of reward they would, in very many cases, be disapponted—unless it so happened they possessed those gifts which make for smoothness and good feeling and unanimity. There have been capable men, tactful men too, who in the ordinary course of events might have been expected to succeed to the high offices mentioned. But they have gone and the land which knew them knows them no more. There are many grey hairs in India to-day. There would be more, but they have been plucked up by the roots. There may be few in Simla; there are more in the plains whence India is administered. Notwithstanding all that may be said in defence of the summer seat of Government, its existence badly needs defence. The work is done in the plains, and the secret of success? asked the Viceroy. "It lies not in systems or rules, nor even exclusively in training or education. It consists in the man"—an exclamation which causes one to sit down and ponder. If it is the man in the Civil Service, why is it not the man in the P. W. D.? And if it be, who is responsible, say for the first batch of engineers sent out after the closing of Cooper's Hill! Still Lord Curzon tells us the motto is "Pick out the best men, run them to the front, give them their chance"—an excellent principle, if it were acted upon to the fullest extent and Bombay and Madras had equal chances with Bengal.

The Viceroy recognises the value of the Political officer. But even here, we presume, he would not admit that the Bombay Political is the equal of him who is under the Government of India. He has more discouragement, more difficulties to contend against and less powerful forces to support him. He has equally arduous duties, though smaller pay and fewer privileges. In most cases he is equally good a man, in many better. But the officers who do not come under the observation of the Government of India—members or head—have very little chances of distinction or even of selection for a post calculated to produce it. There is a grievance, a goblin into the bosom of which Lord Curzon might have driven his pen like a stiletto, might have buried it with exultation and danced upon its grave. No one was likely to call attention to the goblin, so the fantastic little rite will never be performed until another Viceroy, who can command unanimity, shall be brought to see how many injustices are happening under his very nose and that it is not necessary to go to Tibet or the Mahsud country to find targets for either lance or stiletto. But the word Mahsud reminds us that his Excellency refered to a little incident we never thought to have heard him mention. We imagined it had slipt the viceregal memory. But "mordre wole oute." His Excellency spoke of the "semi-pacific operation of the Mahsud blockade." It was a very funny blockade. First of all, we locked up a lot of people in their own country and compelled them to live on its produce. As they had done this since time immemorial and had even then a little to spare they refused to recognise that they were being punished, so like the Tibet affair which followed it, the mission became an expedition and soldiers let off their guns. That was all. So there was no frontier war anywhere. The other side shot back, it is true, and some were killed. But these little incidents are likely to occur any day. However, it was an oversight prolonged to mention the partition of the N. W. Provinces and to leave out reference to Bengal. But "the Services" was the toast and the Services received all the eulogies they deserved—perhaps more.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL AMENDMENT. THE most important work at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council which met at Poona on Saturday was undoubtedly the second reading of the Municipal Act Amendment Bill brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Edgerley. Judging from the opposition which met the Bill on its first reading in July, it was only reasonable to suppose that Saturday's meeting would have been far different from the actual friendly nature of the proceedings. Since its introduction three months ago, the Bill has been exhaustively discussed by the Corporation and we now learn from the Hon. Mr. Edgerley that the deliberation of the Select Committee in each case followed close on the heels of the public body. The result has been that the Amended Bill has been so further amended as to meet with the almost unanimous approval of the Native Members of Council who formerly found in it much of which to complain. We may term the new Bill a sanitary measure in that it is restricted to the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the City, leaving untouched other matters, which perhaps call for reform, but not so urgently as these which affect the public health and safety. The most urgent reform needed is certainly the provision of a measure to prevent overcrowding. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in his comments resented an insinuation that the Corporation had thrown out the whole of the matters relating to this evil. It appears from his remarks that he considers the old powers given to Magistrates sufficient to cope with all needs. That there are the most serious objections to a compulsory day and night house inspection in Bombay we readily admit, but it is obvious that the powers which in the past have failed to prevent overcrowding are not sufficient to prevent it in the future. We fail to see too, how the new regulations respecting the supplying of information as to the number of inmates of houses and even rooms, are to operate effectively. No doubt, there will be many cases in which occupiers will, for personal motives, give the information required, but for the great part overcrowding is as much the tenant's method of reducing his share of high rent as it is landlord's method of increasing his income. The new regulation is, therefore, more than likely to prove only another cog in the useless wheel of the existing Magistrates' powers and we think that far from the question of overcrowding having found a temporary solution, the Corporation, the Select Committee, and finally the Legislative Council have spent much time over a quasi improvement which leaves matters exactly as they were. The amendment dealing with the height of frame buildings also met with the opposition of the Corporation which, though on much better grounds, failed to obtain recognition. The objection to frame buildings in Bombay lies solely in the material used. In a climate in which what is left by monsoon damp is ruined by white ants, wooden frames are bound, from time to time, to collapse and bring the class of structure into disrepute. This, however, does not conclusively prove that frame buildings of more than one or two storeys are undesirable. America has long recognised the greater strength of properly constructed frames over ordinary walls, and the finest buildings now under course of erection in England teach the same lesson. While Bombay does not want sky-scrapers, it must not be allowed to develop into a patch work of lofty stone buildings with squat frame buildings sandwiched between. The real need is, not to restrict the height to such an extent as to make the ground rent out of all proportion to the value of the site, but to frame rules which shall be operative as much under the supervision of engineers as of architects, each of whom should have as keen an eye for quality as for design. We agree with the Hon. Mr. Hughes that the Bill might well have gone a great deal further in its scope, but it will be well to allow time to show the effect of the present reforms before further progress is made along the same lines.

THE CHINAMAN IN SOUTH AFRICA. WE are glad to notice that the experiment of utilising the Chinese coolie as a substitute for the Kaffir and the Indian coolie in the South African mines has not proved the unqualified success that its promoters expected. Indeed, there are growing indications that the time is nor far distant when the Chinaman and all his works will be bundled out of South Africa for good. In common, we think, with most people who had studied the history of Chinese immigration into other countries and colonies we were entirely opposed to the unrestricted introduction of Chinamen into South Africa, and we regret very much that it should have been found impossible to prevent their desertion from their quarters. Such considerations are, however, quite apart from the question of the relative merits of the Chinese coolie as a workman, and hitherto nothing that has been said on the Chinese labour question has in any way thrown any light upon the reason why the Chinaman, as a labourer, has failed. It is absurd to assert that the Chinese coolie does not possess the capacity for labour. Experience in other parts of the world shows very clearly that whatever his other disadvantages, and they are many, the Chinese coolie is a most efficient and easily managed workman. Mr. Archibald Little, whose views concerning the Chinese are certainly shared by many Europeans, and whose right to speak authoritatively is unquestionable, says frankly that he finds them excellent workmen and very easy to manage, but he admits that the only method of getting work out of a Chinaman is to flatter his vanity. "Feed this conceit," says Mr. Little in effect, "and the Chinaman will do anything for you; attempt to drive him, and he is as obstinate as a mule." Is this the explanation of the failure of the Chinese coolie in South Africa? Mr. Little who has employed large numbers of Chinese workmen for many years not only in Chinese mines, but on tobacco plantations in Sumatra, believes that it is, and he believes, moreover, that if the men who have control over the Chinese had thoroughly understood them, there would never have been any trouble at all. Mr. Little speaks with so great authority on the subject that it is impossible not to attach to his opinions the utmost measure of importance. But it is when we push the matter even further and enquire what are the characteristics of the Chinese that render them unwilling to work harmoniously under their European masters that we get face to face with a phase of the question that must strike every thoughtful man as most significant, and deepen the impression that European interference with that sleeping giant China, is fraught with the most stupendous possibilities. Mr. Little tells us that the lowest type of Chinaman "looks down" upon the common type of European as a being entirely inferior to himself. We may smile at the conceit—probably this point of view is entirely new to most English readers—but there is a serious side to it. We cannot deny that, as compared with the civilisation of the Far East, the civilisation of Great Britain is a thing of yesterday, and no serious man would brush aside as an affair of no importance the sober fact that a multitudinous people such as the Chinese are so convinced of their superiority that they actually despise the ordinary European as a less cultured and a less civilised being.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden, at 7 p.m. on Oct. 1, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin left Singapore, on October 2.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot to present a souvenir of Simla to Lady Curzon.

MR. HAIDARI, of the Finance Department, has been appointed Accountant-General of the Hyderabad State.

THE project for the electrification of the Kalka-Simla Railway is now under examination by the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India.

THE Tungsa Penlop, Bhutan, has accepted the Government of India's invitation to be present at Calcutta during the Royal visit.

MAJOR-GENERAL STUART-BEATSON, after visiting Gwalior, Benares and Calcutta in connection with the Royal tour, has returned to Headquarters at Simla.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with his court leaves Srinagar for Jammu on the 11th October.

THE classes for British and Native officers and non-commissioned officers of pioneer regiments will assemble at Roorkee on 1st November next.

IT is notified that gold and silver and other precious articles which have hitherto been debarred from transmission by parcel post to Australia can now be sent to any of the States of the Commonwealth as insured parcels.

THE question of grading Collectors and Judges in the Madras Presidency and of redistributing the scales of pay is now before the Government of India; and orders may be expected to issue before long.

THE good traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th September 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 76,078 maunds and Rs. 45,620 in the earnings.

FROM the Administration Report of the Stamp Department in Madras, for the triennium ending 1904-05, just issued, it appears that the net revenue rose from Rs. 175 lakhs in 1889-90 to Rs. 242 lakhs in 1904-05.

IT is under consideration to purchase an X-ray apparatus for joint use in the Walker Hospital and the Ripon Hospital in Simla. The cost of the apparatus in London is about £250.

THERE will probably be an imposing naval demonstration on the part of Great Britain and Japan in the course of next year. The Japanese fleet will visit British waters.

THE marriage which has been arranged between Miss Aline Firth, youngest daughter of Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Firth, and Captain F. F. Elwes, I.M.S., will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on Wednesday next.

IF the Dalai Lama really returns to Lhassa this winter the disadvantages of having only a Trade Agent, with no political powers, in Tibet will declare themselves in a striking manner. The British officer stationed at Gyantse says the "Pioneer" cannot possibly keep in touch with the leading Lamas, for his status is not one which can give him the necessary influence with the ecclesiastical officials who rule the country. Neither can he obtain the information which would disclose the course of political events or the line that is being taken by the Chinese Amban at Lhassa. As access is denied to the capital, Government of India have to rely upon native reports and rumours, the truth of which it is impossible to estimate. Considering the position created after the Younghusband Treaty, which involved the retention of the Chumbi Valley for a period of years pending the payment of the indemnity, it would have been a small matter to have established a Political Agent in Shigatze at least, who would then have been able to keep himself informed to a great extent of Lhassa affairs. His influence would have made itself felt, and Tibetan officials holding responsible posts would probably have turned to him for counsel and advice. But the Home Government were so bent upon total renunciation of all the gains of the Mission and so painfully anxious to propitiate both the Russian and Chinese Foreign Offices that they almost declined to have even a British Trade Agent at Gyantse. The ultimate effects of this polico have probably not oet been seen. The departure of Tang-ta-jen from Calcutta for Pakin show that the settlement of the Tibetan question has been indefinitely delayed: and it needs only the re-appearance of the Dalai Lama at Lhassa to bring about new and disagreeable complications. These may be staved off by diplomatic pressure at Peking, but one distrusts Chinese policy in all its phases where Tibet is concerned.

GROUSE DRIVING BAGS.

EFFECTS ON SPORT.

How impossible it is to compare dog-made bags of grouse with those made by many guns and driving the game is best explained by a couple of instances. Mr. R. Rimington Wilson's moor is about 4,000 acres. In the day's shooting the majority of this is driven three times over. Consequently the driving is about equal to 12,000 acres once over. On the other hand, one of the best days over dogs the writer ever knew was confined to 500 acres, and another day, nearly as good, in which forty brace were killed to a single gun, was all accomplished upon 300 acres. In other words, it may happen, as it has happened, that a tenth of the area suffices once over for two guns with dogs, whereas ten times the area is beaten three times over for a party of driving shots. That is to say, the birds moved in one case can be thirty times as many as in the other, whereas the guns employed will generally be four times as many in driving as in dog work. In a good season at Broomhead it might well happen, but for grouse driven away over the boundary, that 10,000 grouse could be moved six times in the day. This gives 60,000 possibilities of a shot for six to nine shooters, whereas on one of the best Yorkshire moors this season a day's work over dogs resulted in twenty-six points at broods averaging eight birds each, or, without counting singles or scattered birds, there were 208 birds risen in the day. For two guns, good work on such ground as this would be to bag 100 birds if the grouse sat to dogs fairly well. The failures to bag four birds at each rise would be made up for by singles and scattered birds. On the other hand, the chances afforded to driving shots at Broomhead have resulted in over 2,700 grouse being killed in the day. Consequently it is only, confusing to mention driving bags and dog bags in the same criticism, and when it is done, without specifying the circumstances, no useful information can be conveyed. Is is very important to know whether methods of preserving the grouse are increasing numbers or not, and this is only to be discovered by taking a wide survey, and comparing bags made in this and previous year upon the same moorlands.

In a season which has been all that could be desired for breeding one naturally expects great improvement over two years like those immediately before, because those were only moderate breeding years, and disease was, or had been, present. On the dog moors this great improvement was always to be noticed, and it may be doubtful whether more grouse were killed upon August 12 than in the average of the three preceding years. This phase has already been dealt with, and attention must now be devoted to "driving" bags and their comparative merits when contrasted with previous years' bags.

There is now no question whether it is better to shoot grouse over dogs, or to drive them, in the English counties; because to attempt the former would be get to no sport and no grouse. It would result in driving away ninety-nine for every bird bagged. But this question does arise in the Highlands. It is freely admitted that the old birds must be killed off if a big stock is wanted, and that driving is generally the only way to do this. On the other hand there has been driving, after dog-work, all over the Highlands for much more than a decade, and dog bags do not increase, but, on the contrary, tend to get smaller on an average of years. As to driving bags in Scotland there is little to compare with until the last decade, because the practice is comparatively new there, especially driving without previous work over dogs. When large bags are made in this way it is a mistake to imagine that the grouse increase is proportionate to the increase of the day's bags. Consequently the dog-bags are the truer guides in the Highlands, just as much as in England they are no guides at all, and driving bags alone have to be relied upon for estimates of progress or the reverse. The only county in Scotland where dog-bags are larger than say, thirty years ago is in Caithness, where there is no driving. At Langwell, the Duke of Portland's forest in that county, Lord Lovat killed 157 grouse to his own gun in the day over dogs, and upon another occasion he and the Duke of Portland bagged 113 brace, besides a lot of snipe. The former is very nearly double the dog-bag to a single gun obtained in those Highlands where driving is resorted to later in the season. The question whether this is owing to the increasing wildness of Highland grouse or to the decrease in numbers is not very easy to reply to. No doubt they are wilder than they were just one hundred years ago, when Colonel Thornton toured the Highlands and recorded good bags over dogs in October on the Duke of Gordon's, now the Duke of Richmond's, Spey-side moors. But the fact that Colonel Thornton was using falcons as well as shot guns may account for this October tameness. It is perhaps, merely a coincidence that Maharajah Duleep Singh killed 440 grouse to his own gun at Grandtully, in Perthshire, he too, was combining falconry with shooting, although the writer does not know that the two sports were ever conducted upon the same day, or upon the record day. That however, would not much matter, for falcons have a wonderful effects in making grouse lie close and the effect produced upon them suddenly often lasts a long time and wears off slow by slow degrees.

Comparisons of whole seasons' bags in Scotland now with those before the driving of game began regularly there are of little use, because now shooters can kill any proportion of the stock they like whereas formerly the growing wildness of the birds prevented anything of the kind. It is probable that too much use is made of this ability to keep the stock low and the idea that health of the birds is thereby secured has effectually prevented any return of a great season, like that of 1872, which also, by the way, came before the Scotch driving began and was consequently not due to it.

A too great reliance upon driving, as a means to big bags, if it succeeds in the Highlands, is likely enough to reduce the value of the moors to those of Yorkshire, where a 1000-brace moor makes but half the price it does at present in Scotland. Probably the reason for this difference in value is the variation of the habits of the two races of red grouse. Mr. Whitney, who rents Holbeck, one of the best shootings in Teesdale, in Yorkshire, brought over a party of American sportsmen some years ago. One of these before shooting had begun desired an outing and started for a walk over the moor, but he was "caught" by the head keeper and brought back by the information that he would ruin the sport to walk over the moor. To cultivate a habit that makes the owner so much a slave to his game as to prevent his walking out upon his own acres is to set game farming above the advantages of rural life, and probably this may account for the reason why grouse shooting in Yorkshire only makes 10s. a brace, but costs a sovereign in Scotland. Mr. C. Hunter's day's bags 748 brace at Wemmergill does not, of course, compare with the wonders of 1872, when this moor established a record for a season, but it proves how mistaken is the policy that causes sportsmen to shoot hard in order to have a big grouse stock. Wemmer-gill has had disease badly in 1904, and no game of importance could be shot there. But the policy of leaving nearly all there to breed has produced this remarkable recovery, whereas when shooters go in fear of a big stock, disease comes all the same, and then it takes five years to recover a bad stock instead of two to recover a good one. It is now thought probable that disease is conveyed by midge flies, the reasons for this being that no other theory bears examination by the light of Dr. Klein's discovery of a disease microbe, and his failure to quickly cause disease by any other method than by skin injection. At any rate, that numbers do not produce disease is proved beyond all question at Broomhead, where there has been the biggest stock upon the area for thirty years, and no disease in all that period. Mr. R. Rimington Wilson has again made the biggest day's bag of the season, as his 874 brace on Aug. 30 is a long way head of any other bag in a day, but it is much inferior to many former bags there, and especially that of 1904, when 1,371 1/2 brace were bagged. But grouse are not scarce at Broomhead, although the luck was against high scoring.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A SNUB FOR GERMANY.

"THE STORMY PETREL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The suggestion of a Russo-German alliance is coolly received in Russia. Many prominent papers including the "Novosti" and "Russ" are advocating an understanding with England in preference to an alliance with Germany which would involve Russia in fresh difficulties.

THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO JAPAN.

Great Preparations.

Reuter (Tokio) says that great preparations are being made to welcome the British China Squadron which arrives in Japanese waters on the 6th inst., and remains there a fortnight.

Admiral Noel and his officers will be received and luncheoned by the Emperor.

MEETING OF CHAMBERS AT TOKIO.

The Question of Commerce.

A meeting of the Chambers of Commerce at Tokio has been held to consider the best methods of pushing the " post bellum " development of commerce.

BIG FIRE IN JAPAN.

Supposed Work of an Incendiary.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A big fire has destroyed twenty-seven Army stores buildings at Hiroshima and is still blazing. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The damage is estimated at from five to ten million yen.

LOSS OF A JAPANESE STEAMER.

An Echo of the War.

The brand new Japanese steamer Hsiehho officered by foreigners was sunk by coming in contact with a mine in the Yellow Sea on Saturday. Fifteen of those on board were drowned.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

An Enthusiastic Reception,

President Roosevelt has returned to Washington for the first time since the conclusion of the Peace Conference. He was greeted by hundreds of thousands, the demonstration being unequalled since the days of President Lincoln.

THE TSAR'S MOVEMENTS.

Returns Home.

The Tsar has returned to Peterhof.

LOSS OF A FRENCH CRUISER.

A Heavy Disaster.

The French Cruiser Sully which went ashore in Tonking Bay on the 9th February has broken in two. The ship cost one million sterling.

GREAT STORM IN MEXICO.

Damage to the Cotton Crops.

A terrific storm on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico has devastated the cotton crops over a large area.

A FASHIONABLE ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Machell, of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, is engaged to the Countess Victoria Gleichen.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 1.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's s.s. China left for Colombo and Australia at 6 p.m. to-day.

LORD LAMINGTON LEAVES POONA FOR OOTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

H. E. the Governor proceeded to Ootacamund this evening, leaving Poona by the Southern Maratha mail for Belgaum where he arrives on Wednesday. He leaves again on Wednesday for Hubli leaving Hubli later on for Ootacamund where he arrives in about six days' time.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

Major General Wodehouse C. B., C. M. G., R. A., who was been in command of the Western Division during the absence of General Sir Archibald Hunter left Poona on Saturday last after handing over charge to Major General Creagh, C. B., R. A., who assures command until Sir Archibald Hunter returns. General Wodehouse proceeded via Kalyan to Rawalpindi.

THE RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE.

ACCUSED GIVES HIMSELF UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 2.

Maung-e-Maung, the young Burman who abducted the daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine on the 16th July and successfully eluded capture, surrendered on Saturday to the Police Commissioner, and is now in police custody. An application for bail is to be made, this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Fox.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON'S STAY IN INDIA.

The "Times'" Warm Approval.

KASHMIR TO BE VISITED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The "Times" heartily approves Lord Curzon receiving the Prince of Wales and trusts that he returns to resume soon a prominent part in the life of the nation and the Empire.

The "Times" warmly endorses Lord Curzon's praise of the Indian Civil Service. Lord Curzon, it adds, has done much by his personal recognition of their achievements to insure their success in the work which is, perhaps on the whole, the greatest and most wonderful performed by governing man.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

It is now authoritatively announced that owing to the postponement of the date of the Viceroy's departure from India, his Excellency will now be able to proceed to Jammu to confer personally upon his Highness the Maharaja, the restoration of powers which has lately been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Lord and Lady Curzon are expected to leave Simla on October 23rd and will visit the following places on their way to Bombay :—Dehra Dun (to inspect the Imperial Cadet Corps) Jammu, Lahore, Delhi, and Indore (to lay the foundation stone of the Daly College), After receiving their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at Bombay, his Excellency the Viceroy will proceed to Agra and will return from thence to Bombay to meet Lord Minto on November 17th.

The Viceroy receives the Nawab of Bahawalpur here next Saturday.

THE ROLT CASE.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE PETITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Papers of some length connected the Rolt case are published here, comprising the text of the two petitions from Mr. Rolt to the Government of India and the latter's reply which is addressed to the Bengal Government. The petitions detail Mr. Rolt's case and pray that the injustice done to Mr. Rolt may be removed and that employment may be found for him in the management of some Native State or Government Estate.

The reply of the Government of India, goes into the entire case with much detail. The main points of the decision arrived at are contained in the following extracts : "The Government of India do not propose to enter into the multifarious allegations and imputations contained in Mr. Rolt's explanation of the 18th February, 1905, and in the other papers which he has submitted to them. They are prepared, however, to comply with Mr. Rolt's request that the whole of these documents may be forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson and to the Registrar of the High Court for the information of the Hon'ble Judges."

Mr. Rolt has been declared eligible for further employment under the Court of Wards and the Board of Revenue have stated that his claims will be fully considered in connection with any suitable vacancy. He has been reinstated as Manager of Khagra Estate and has been given full pay for the the time during which he was under suspension and, in compliance with his own wish that he should not be required to return to duty at Khagra he has received a sum equivalent to his pay as Manager up to the end of 1905, shortly after which time the estate will be released and the temporary appointment of Manager will cease to exist. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been paid to him without the submission of any detailed account as compensation for the legal expenses which he has incurred and the Government of Bengal has further undertaken "to consider any application made by Mr. Rolt for the prosecution of those whom he accuses of having conspired and of having given further evidence against him and to give him such assistance in proceeding against them as after consultation with the Advocate-General may seem to be expedient."

Mr. Rolt has thus been placed so far as lies in the power of the Government in at least as favourable a position as he would have occupied if he had not been prosecuted at all and in a far more favourable one than he would have had, if the resignation which he tendered, on the 18th June, 1904, been accepted by the Board of Revenue. In these circumstances the Government of India think that it would be unjustifiable for them to adopt the most unusual course of seeking to procure employment for Mr. Rolt in a Native State or in some province of which he has no experience. Service under the Court of Wards is necessarily of a temporary character. The persons employed are engaged for a particular post and they are liable, under the law, to be removed without notice and their re-employment after a particular estate has passed out of the charge of the Court of Wards is obviously contingent upon another appointment of suitable pay and position being vacant at the time.

ELECTRIC POWER WORKS ON THE JUMNA.

LEASE GRANTED TO GENERAL BERESFORD LOVETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

Mr. Meares, the Government electrical expert, is now at Simla and is to investigate the practicability of applying electric traction to the Simla Railway.

The United Provinces Government have meanwhile granted a lease to General Beresford Lovett, late R. E. for harnessing the Jumna river above Kalsi in the Western division. The funds necessary for initiating the scheme are already promised from home and the carrying out of the works depend upon whether the detailed survey which is now to be undertaken confirms the record of the initial reconnaissance. The latter is most promising. It indicates that twenty thousand horse power can be obtained at comparatively small expense by cutting through a ridge ; the entire stream is to be thereby diverted through a four thousand foot tunnel down a two hundred and fifty feet fall into the original channel. This would provide enough electricity to run half a dozen big factories in Delhi besides lighting Simla with electricity and providing power for the Simla water pumping and for railway traction purposes.

POONA OPEN POLO.

THE FINALS,

THE 10TH HUSSARS WIN THE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The Finals of the Poona Open Polo tournament were played off this afternoon before a very large concourse of people, H. E. Lord Lamington being present. His Excellency came in time to witness the last Chukker. The match was between the 10th Hussars and the Scouts ; the latter were a made up team with Mr. Kennedy, 93rd Highlanders, Mr. Barrett, 15th Hussars, Colonel De Lisle and Captain Guest from the Royal Dragoons and it was scarcely possible that they could tackle to triumph the crack and well combined team of the 10th Hussars who had it all their own way after the second Chukker. The Scouts had certainly the better mounts, but their want of combination was wholly responsible for their thorough defeat by 6 goals and 6 subs to 1 goal and 4 subs.

In presenting the Cup, H. E. Lord Lamington said that he had great pleasure in congratulating the Hussars team on their splendid victory. He did this although, perhaps, he was least entitled to do so, having only witnessed the play of the last two Chukkers, but felt that all would agree with him when he said they must have played extremely well. On behalf of Sir Pertabsing, the donor of the Cup which he now handed over to their charge, he most heartily congratulated them (Loud Cheers).

Colonel Kavanagh on half of the winning team thanked his Excellency and Sir Peterbsing for their kind wishes and for the lot of advice which had been given. They were proud of their victory which had been gained over the Scouts from all parts of India who were all known to be good players. (Loud Cheers and Laughter).

His Excellency called for three cheers for the wininig team ahd Colonel Kavanagh called cheers for the losing team. This brought the tournament to a successful conclusion.

The following were the teams and results of each Chukker :—

13TH HUSSARS	VS SCOUTS.
Capt. Cadsgan	Mr. Kennedy
Col. Kavanagh	Mr. Barrett.
Maj. Vaughan	Col De Lisle.
Capt. Meade	Capt. Guest.

Umpires.—Major Leslie and Capt. Bremner.

First	Chukker,	Hussars	1 Goal 1 Sub.
	do	Scouts	1 Goal 1 Sub.
2nd	do	Hussars......	1 Sub.
	do	Scouts.........	Nil
3rd	do	Hussars	Nil
	do	Scouts.........	Nil
4th	do	Hussars......	1 Goal 2 Subs.
	do	Scouts	1 Sub.
5th	do	Hussars......	1 Sub.
	do	Scouts	1 Sub.
6th	do	Hussars......	Nil
	do	Scouts	Nil
7th	do	Hussars......	2 Goals.
	do	Scouts.........	1 Sub.
8th	do	Hussars	Nil
	do	Scouts.........	Nil

Won by the Hussars by 6 Goals 5 Subs to the Scouts 1 Goal 4 Subs.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS' STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT RETALIATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Drastic steps are being taken by the Bengal Government to deal with the remaining compositors still on strike. If they do not return by this morning, they will be locked out. Arrangements have been made to print the proceedings of Government at Allahabad, and to prevent further inconvenience more Eurasians will be employed, while steps are being taken to introduce monotypes and other labour saving machines.

LORD AMPTHILL'S MOVEMENTS.

AT PRESENT ON A SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and party have been shooting in the Cochin State forest for the last four days, but, so far no information has been received that they have met with success.

The jungles are reported to be swarming with game, and both elephants and bison have been seen.

His Excellency returns to Ootacamund on Wednesday, and leaves again on the 23rd instant, when he will visit South Arcot and Trichinopoly and then come on to Madras for the cold weather on the 1st November.

THE GARDNER-BROWN VARIETY COMPANY.

The Gardner-Brown Bioscope and Variety Company gave their opening performance at the Novelty Theatre, last night, before a fairly large and appreciative audience. It can be said of the Company that they give more value for the popular prices charged than most of the companies of a similar character that have visited Bombay in recent years and are deserving of all the support they can get. A very pleasing selection by a strong and efficient orchestra opened the programme. Not a dull movement was experienced during the performance. Miss Annie Russell entertained us to some sweetly-effective serio-comic songs, which were enhanced by her lively gestures and clever dancing. Mr. Leo Montague supplied some drolleries and dancing which caught on with the audience. Mr. George Gulliver fairly astonished the audience with his really marvellous ventriloquial creations. His little friend Joey would have been welcome to the stage for the remainder of the evening. Mr. Gardner-Brown's selection of animated pictures was highly appreciated, the "Derby" and "Firemen to the Rescue," being most extraordinary and life like productions. In the latter piece the audience exhibited some apprehension lest the horses would continue their journey into the stalls. The sisters Romaine gave us a delightful duet accompanied by clever dancing which elicited repeated expressions of admiration. The little ladies let some light into the art of love making, in an exceedingly agreeable manner, their winsome smiles and coy movements being followed with evident appreciation. Mr. Geo. Gulliver surrounded by "Longshoreman Blobbs and his family" was also able to score another sucess. Mrs. Gardner-Brown's illustrated songs were exceedingly effective, the rescue of the sailor boy being one of the most touching stories we have ever enjoyed. The wonders of the Bioscope were further revealed in the "Poachers" and the spectacular pantomine "A Trip to the Moon" which we had before seen in Bombay.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW.

A meeting was held on Thursday 28th September of the General Committee for the Bombay Flower Show, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., in being the Chair.

An Executive Committee was appointed to arrange details, it was resolved, with the permission of the Commissioner and Corporation, that the Flower Show should be held on the top of the Reservoirs at Malabar Hill and that the executive committee should select the most suitable date between the 7th and 21st Feb. for the Show to be held.

It was also resolved that for Chrysanthemums, which are such a feature in Bombay gardening, arrangements should be made for judging entries in exhibitors compounds at an earlier date.

It was also resolved that special classes be included for Vegetables and Fruits and that a general prospectus giving full details of the various classes be issued at as early as possible.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

TRANSHIPPING THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The following statement was issued last evening by the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company relating to the delay caused in the Suez Canal by the explosion of the Chatham :—

It has been arranged that the Brindisi passengers and Mails ex Victoria (connecting at Aden with the Oriental which left here on the 23rd ultimo, will go through the Canal by Tug to-night for transfer at Portsaid to the Osiris and there will therefore be no delay in this case.

According to information received by wire by him yesterday from Suez, the Persia is expected to pass through the Canal about the 8th instant 4 days after her schedule time.

LABOUR IN BOMBAY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondents, Mr. Talcherkar and Mr. Tavde, will you kindly permit us to request them through your paper to say whether they think that labour for 15 or 16 hours a day does not tell upon the health of any of the present mill-operatives or will not tell upon any human being ? Of course, legislation is already made for preventing this in the case of lower animals. Mr. Tavde is also requested to be good enough to state the name of the mill referred to by him in his correspondence.

We are glad to see that the day of stopping this misery of mill-hands—one and all, minus Mr. Talcherkar and Mr. Tavde, is coming nigh, and honest Government officials, kind mill-agents, independent writers and sympathetic men of our kith and kin have already advanced our cause, and we are sure that the able Committee appointed by the Presidency Association will come to our rescue after proper and impartial enquiry in our present miserable condition. Of course, European and Parsi mill-officers will, we are confident, be honest in putting the fact before the public.—Yours, &c.,

MILL-OPERATIVES.

II

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the present agitation against overtime work in Bombay mills has led to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry and may culminate in the passing of a restrictive Act by Government, it is necessary to shift facts and motives so that both sides may be heard. This is my apology for craving a little space in your journal. A practical shape has been given to the crusade by the so-called memorial of the mill-operatives. With your permission I should like to ask a few questions.

How often have those who convened the meeting and addressed the men been inside a Cotton Mill or inside a mill-hands rookery ?

In what mill did Mr. Korgaovkar, the principal speaker, find workmen standing before their machines for 15 to 16 hours at a stretch as he told the men, and how long ago was it that he gained this experience ?

Mr. Korgaovkar is reported to have said that Dr. Sergeant (of Lancashire) "had declared that consumption was rampant among them." Did Dr. Sergeant refer to the Bombay or the Lancashire operatives ?

It is necessary in the interests of fair-play that the public should know something about the gentlemen connected with the Maratha Aikya Itechu Sabha and their labours in behalf of the mill-hands in respect of overtime work before the Englishman's pleading voice was heard. At that meeting I expected the marshalling of such facts and figures obtained first hand, for their petition, as would have added point and force to their appeals I have been disappointed. They might as well have enclosed in a petition of ten lines or a cutting and saved themselves much trouble.—Yours, &c,

TOOKIDAS JAGJIWANDAS

October 1st.

S. S. HASHEMI.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Hashemi, which has been reported over due has not yet arrived in Bombay nor have any passing vessels sighted her. She left Calcutta on the 4th September last and on the 6th a cyclone was reported to have swept over the Bay of Bengal. It is believed that the vessel may have been caught in it and grave fears are entertained now as to her safety. The vessel was under the command of Captain C. Hansen, and the other officers on board were :—C. Redder 1st mate, C. E. Williams, 2nd mate, J. Warrow 3rd mate. J. W. Caffry, 1st Engineer, J Hill, 2nd Engineer, C. Ardeshir, 3rd Engineer, W. F. Bennett, 4th Engineer Khursetjee Ruttonjee, Clerk, P. George-Carpenter, Mirzally Akhai, Storekeeper and 65 native crew.

THE KING'S ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Queen's Road—the favourite of the elite of Bombay, is to be pierced shortly by two new trunk roads in the City Improvement Scheme. One will meet the old thoroughfare near the Marine Lines station ; through this will pass crowds mostly engaged in trade. This projected road is to be named the Prince's Road in commemoration of the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, to this City a little over a month hence. Another road passing through the thick of the native town will, under Scheme No. VIII join the Queen's Road at Chaupati. This will be the people's road and the biggest thoroughfare in Bombay. May I venture to suggest through the medium of your popular journal for the consideration of the C. I. Trustees, that this road be called—(with or without ceremony, —now or hereafter—) the "King's Road" ? I submit there is an appropriateness in this suggestion. What more gratifying to the loyal sentiments of the people than to find two new trunk roads projected under the most beneficient circumstances for the good of the city, named after the son our gracious Sovereign and the grandson of Victoria the Good of blessed memory ? What more appropriate than to find three generations of royal names kept green in the memory of the citizens of "urbs prima in Indis ?" It would be a pity to christen this road otherwise.—Yours, &c.,

H A. TALCHERKAR

Fergusson Road, Oct. 1.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

An interesting programme, consisting of about eighteen events was gone through yesterday afternoon by the students of the St. Mary's College, in its extensive grounds at Mazagon, when there was a very large number of spectators present to witness the annual athletic sports. The grounds were decorated with bunting, bannerets and flags, amongst them the Tri-Colour, the Star and the Stripes and the Union Jack being prominent. The programme opened with flat races for seniors and juniors, followed by a Wheel Barrow Race. In succession came Fencing Drill and the juniors seemed well up with their foils. Then followed a series of events for juniors, such as Spoon Race, Indian Club Drill, Hoop Race and Boxing Drill. In the Boxing Drill the juniors did very well indeed. Next came High Jumping, Parallel Bars, followed by Tableaux which were very picturesque, One of the remaining events was Sandow's March by juniors. Sack Race and other races were very good and programme closed with a Tug-of-War, A pleasant time was spent, music being provided by the St. Mary's College Band, under the baton of Father Schaeffer. The performance of the afternoon reflected great credit on Father G. Waldman, Father Rector of the College and others for the patient training imparted to the youths to enable them to appear in the arena and to cut such a very good figure. To-day the sports continue and in the evening at 8 p. m., a Musical Promenade Entertainment will be given, and the public will be allowed an entrance to enjoy the entertainment. The proceeds would be devoted to the Italian Earthquake Fund.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATION.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday the following questions and answers were laid on the table :—

RECOVERY OF LAND REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked : (j) Is it true that under the orders of Government resort is not to be had to forfeiture unless it appears that the arrears cannot be readily recovered by any of the other means provided in the said Chapter XI ? (k) Is it true that the said Vedu Hansraja Marwadi appealed successively to the Collector of Khandesh, the Commissioner of the Central Division and the Government of Bombay against the order of forfeiture but without success ? (l) Is it true that assessment in respect of the said lands for the year 1901-1902 has been received from the said Vedu Hansraja Marwadi ? (m) Will Government be pleased to place the papers of the case on the Council Table ?

Government replied : (j) It is true that that is the general rule. (k) Appeal was made to the Collector and Commissioner. No appeal lay to Government. A petition was, however, received by Government. (l) Yes. (m) The papers are laid on the Table.

DEARTH OF TRAINED TEACHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked : Is it true that the number of trained teachers available in the Central Division is insufficient for the needs of that division ?

Answer given by Government was : The supply of trained teachers in the Central Division is not sufficient ; and, in order to provide for the training of more teachers, Government have recently sanctioned the extensions of the Poona Training College and the Dhulia Normal School, so as to provide for the training of 100 more teachers than can be accommodated at present in those institutions.

COMPLAINT AGAINST COASTING VESSELS.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked:—(a) Is it true that the representtaives of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., after issuing a certain number of tickets for the coast ports, generally decline to issue for any port except Goa ? (b) Is it true that the fares for which the tickets are issued by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. are not shown on the tickets themselves ? (c) Is it true that the number of passengers that a coasting steamer may carry is fixed for the whole steamer without reference to each deck ?

Government replied:— Messers. Shepherd and Co. are a private company whose vessels sail under the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, and, Golong as they observe the provisions of the law, th vernment are not in a position to interfere with (ce conduct of their business. With regard to question s) the Hon. Member is referred to the provisions of lection 18 of the Native Passenger Ships Act. X of 887.

FOREST CONTRACTS.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked :—(a) Is it true that contracts for cutting timber from Forest lands are always made out in English and no translation of it is furnished to the contractor ? (b) Is it true that such contracts are not made out in duplicate and that a copy of the contract is not ordinarily furnished to the contractor ? (c) Is it true that under the terms of the contract Forest authorities have to burn a strip of land in order to mark out the numbers given to the contractor and have also to show the numbers on the spot to the contractor and take his acknowledgement in that behalf ? (d) Is it true that one Ganpat Kedu Sutar of Sukene in Taluka Niphad had taken a contract of cutting timber in certain numbers at Goldari in the Dindori Taluka ? (e) Is it true that no strip of land was burnt to mark out the numbers given to him nor were the numbers otherwise shown to him ? (f) Is it true that the said Ganpat Kedu Sutar was prosecuted for cutting timber in numbers not given to him and was convicted by the trying Magistrate but acquitted on appeal ?

Government replied :—(a) The form of agreement has been translated into the vernaculars of the Presidency for use in the Forest Divisions. (b) A copy of the instructions of Government is laid on the table. (c) The contractor is required to proceed with the Forest Officer and satisfy himself of the boundaries and to give a certificate that he is so satisfied. He is also required to burn the fire traces. (d), (e) and (f) The information asked for is not on the records of Government nor have Government received any application or appeal regarding the matters alleged in these clauses.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked :—What is the total monthly cost of the present plague inoculation, special establishment in the Bombay Presidency ?

Government replied :—The staff specially sanctioned for inoculation consists of :—2 Lady nurses at Rs. 318 each, including allowances Rs. 636, 9 Assistant Surgeons at Rs. 175—1,575, 4 Hospital Assistants at Rs. 60—240. 1 Clerk at Rs. 40—40, 10 menials at Rs. 10—100 total Rs. 2,591. In addition to these an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 150 was sanctioned ; but it is believed that he has been dispensed with. In charge of the above establishment are two English Doctors, sent out by the Secretary of State for plague on Rs. 800 with Rs. 50 conveyance allowance each.

SCARCITY OF DRINKING-WATER.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked :—(a) Is it true that there has been considerable scarcity of drinking-water in the Karmala taluka of the Sholapur district for several years ? (b) Is it true that Government propose to construct a tank at Rajuri in the said taluka with a view to meet that scarcity ? (c) Is it true that the work of constructing the said tank is at present treated as a famine relief work ? (d) Is it true that there is a large supply of labour in the said taluka which is at present unemployed ?

Government replied :—(a) In the Sholapur district, in common with the rest of the Deccan, the water-supply has been less than usual for several years. (b) It is not proposed to construct a tank at Rajuri, but (c) The work has been included in the Famine Programme for the district. (d) Government have no reason to suppose that, labour has any difficulty in obtaining employment in the Karmala taluka.

REMISSIONS OF LAND-REVENUE.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta asked :—Have Government promulgated any rules of practice with a view to give effect to the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject of suspensions and remissions of land-revenues as contemplated in that Resolution ? If so, will Government be pleased to place a copy of the rules on the Council Table ? If not, do Government propose to promulgate them, and, if so, when ?

Answer given by Government was :—The rules of practice referred to by the Honourable Member are under the consideration of Government and will be promulgated shortly.

PUBLICATION OF THE VERNACULAR READERS.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked :—(a) Is it a fact that Messrs. Macmillan and Co who have got a contract for printing and publishing the vernacular Readers, have given sub-contracts to other firms in India for doing the work, and also whether such sub-contracts were given with the permission of Government ? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the names of the sub-contractors ? (c) Will Government be pleased to give the terms of the contract with Messrs. Macmillan and Co., and those of the sub-contracts ?

Answer given by Government was :—Messrs. Macmillan and Co., have entrusted the work of printing the Reading books to various Presses in India, in accordance with the agreement made with Government Government have no information as to the terms made with the Presses. The agreement made between Messrs Macmillan and Co., and Government has been approved, is not yet executed and cannot be published.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked : 1 Whether Government will be pleased to state what progress has been made regarding the question of providing suitable buildings for the primary schools in Bombay under the control of the Joint Schools' Committee ? 2. Whether Government will be pleased to state when legislation will be introduced to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee that was appointed by Government to consider the question of providing such buildings ?

Government replied :—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 8 in March last. The remarks of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust have not yet been received on the draft Bill which was sent for their consideration. Government are most anxious to proceed with their proposals as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked :—Whether Government will be pleased to state the manner in which they propose to utilise the allotment of Rs. 63,000 made by the Government of India in support of University Education in this Presidency ?

Government replied :—Rs. 13 000 have been allotted to meet travelling allowances of Fellows and charges for inspection of colleges. The question of utilising the balance is under consideration.

SPEED LIMIT FOR MOTOR-CARS.

The Hon. Mr Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked :—Whether Government have considered the desirability of laying down a speed limit for motor-cars in the City of Bombay ?

Answer given by Government was : Government have not so far seen any necessity to prescribe a speed limit.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Cricket : Last Match of Season.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOURSOME.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

To judge from the comparatively small crowd and the lack of enthusiasm shown at the Oval yesterday, the public have had enough of cricket until next May ushers in a new season. At any other period of the season such an attractive fixture as Yorkshire v. the Rest of England would have drawn a large crowd to the Oval. Yesterday the attendance was small and the attitude of the spectators towards some interesting cricket was decidedly listless. The same indifference unfortunately spread to many of the players, the fielding of the Rest being for the most part devoid of that keenness which one is entitled to expect in a game between the champion county and the elect of the other shires. Many catches were missed, and with one or two exceptions the men fielded far below their reputations. Yorkshire were lucky to get the first of a wicket that was slow and easy at the start, but grew difficult as the game advanced, yet it is safe to say that, in spite of the advantage gained by winning the toss, Yorkshire would have been out for a very much smaller total than 190, but for the bad and careless fielding of the Rest. Yorkshire made a good start on the slow and easy wicket, the ball hanging so much that pulling was a matter of no difficulty. After the first hour, however, the wicket became in favour of the bowlers and but for dropped catches Yorkshire would have been speedily and cheaply dismissed. Hirst, for example, was badly missed in the slips off Lees, when 14, and had another life, this time at the hands of Tyldesley, off Crawford when 54. As he was the only one of the Yorkshire batsmen, who showed any ability to score once the wicket grew difficult and made 68 out of the 117 put on during his stay of two hours, he literally saved his side from collapse. In spite of his two "lives" his innings was a masterly display, and was of much more value to his side than the mere figures show. As usual he made many daring pulls, while his defence was admirable. Quite a feature of the day was the fine bowling of Crawford, who would have accomplished an exceptionally fine performance had he been better supported in the field. His last three wickets were taken in three overs for two runs, but he ought to have had six, and not four, for 28 or fewer runs. He kept a fine length, and broke back very quickly. Lees was taken off just as the wicket was growing difficult, and can hardly hope now to get his 200 wickets for the season, unless he secures eight wickets in the second innings. Hayward and Hayes gave a fine display of forcing cricket, but somehow the whole game hardly struck one as the real thing, though Yorkshire were much keener in the field than their opponents.

The Australian tour ended on Thursday at Hastings. Beginning on the 4th of May, the team took part in thirty-eight matches, of which they won sixteen, lost only three, and left nineteen unfinished. On the face of it this, apart from the large proportion of unfinished maches, is an excellent record, but the real success of a tour nowadays is determined in a cricket sense by the result of the test matches, and inasmuch as the Australians lost two of these all-important games and had the worst of the position in the three left drawn, they will not go home with anything like the prestige that attached to the teams of 1899 and 1902. They were clearly out-played by England, but a very liberal allowance must be made for Darling's shockingly bad luck in losing the toss on all five occasions. However much the team may have fallen below their expectations when meeting England, they were too strong for the counties, beating Lancashire (twice). Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Hampshire, Derbyshire, Surrey, Sussex, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Kent, and only going down before Essex. Moreover, in the drawn matches with the counties they showed a marked superiority, except in the return with Yorkshire at Bradford. One of their most notable victories was over the Gentlemen of England at Lord's in May, and last week at Scarborough they had much the best of the draw with the powerful England Eleven put against them by Mr. C. I. Thornton. Whatever their inequalities, the fact that they played for four months and only suffered three defeats proves that they were a very hard side to beat. Their weakness lay in the want of bowling of the highest class, and though their strength in batting was very great, it so happened that their most trusted run getters did their best work outside the Test matches. If any evidence were wanted of the batting power of the side it would be furnished in abundance by the averages. Victor Trumper was, in comparison with his brilliant doings three years ago, a disappointment, and yet he made close upon 1,800 runs. Armstrong and Noble were the most dependable batsmen, the former playing splendid cricket in many matches, and showing a vast improvement in freedom and finish of style. He was the great all-round man of the team, his leg-break bowling being more accurate than anything of the sort seen in modern cricket. Hill played a number of brilliant innings, but it can scarcely be said that he added to his reputation, a certain impatience often costing him his wicket. Darling, on the other hand, strengthened his possession as a great left-handed batsman, his play in the Test matches being so determined and so full of resource. Of the bowlers, apart from Armstrong, Laver did brilliant work for the first month, and Cotter made ample amends in August for previous failures.

Saturday afternoon's weather was bad for the young grass that careful groundsmen have made to grow during the summer months. Everywhere rain was falling, in some places a drizzle, in others a downpour, and before the games were over the "beautiful carpets of green velvet," about which we read in the reports last week, must have been terribly scored and torn by the boots of the footballers. Let us hope that the cocoanut matting was on the cricket lawn at Bramall Lane. The poor players earned their wages by double drippings from their brows, and the state of things for the spectators was so desperately bad at Bury that the sixpenny crowd became reckless and prodigal. We read that they "patronised the covered stands very freely." Of course the attendances everywhere were poor. Newcastle's crowd of 25,000 seems to have been the only gathering of the day that approached normal size, and the great sport which Manchester City provided at Hyde Road was missed by ten thousand people who would have been there to see if the afternoon had been fine. The downpour at Bury was so heavy at one period of the game that referee sent the players to their dressing rooms until the storm had abated—a proceeding almost without precedent on the football field.

The spectators at Hyde Road were speedily put in a good humour, Two minutes after Manchester City and Notts Forest began to contend Dorsett met the ball from a centre across goal and drove it past Nottingham's crack custodian so swiftly that it was in the net almost before he made a motion to save. The afternoon's weather was so miserable that an exhilarating event in the first minutes was immensely welcome, and not many louder shouts of triumph will be heard at Hyde Road than the first one of the season that greeted it. Let it be gratefully said that the City players, though battling in the rain and on soaked ground must have been poor sport enough, were nobly solicitous to make the onlookers happy in spite of the day's inclemency. Four times more before they left the ground, yet to the skin, they added to their harvest of goals. They overplayed their opponents throughout, and never once suffered, and hardly once did they even seem likely to suffer a disaster. Until the heavy ground had almost worn out their energies they gave a grand display of fast and inspiring football. Nothing better than their first-half game, which brought four goals, is needed. Everyone but a little silent party from Nottingham left the ground wet but thoroughly well content.

Jones, who once more led the City attacks, is as a certain great but diminutive poet once called himself, not a giant quite. He is the lightest man in the eleven, and merely to look at him alongside the sturdy red defenders one would have thought it the impossible that he should succeed. But he succeeded brilliantly, and time after time made the big Nottingham men look quite foolish by his trickery, his quickness, and his sprinting power. A more penetrating game than his could hardly have been. Moreover, Jones showed once that if he is slightly built he is built of wonderfully strong material. He was actually seen running with the red captain, Craig, one of the veritable giants of the football field, across his shoulders, and, to tell the truth, he seemed very little incommoded by the burden. It was thus. Craig leapt up to head the ball, missed it, and came down at full length on top of Jones. Jones did not miss the ball, and dribbled it easily on half-a-dozen yards before he toppled the tall Notts captain ingloriously in the mud. The crowd roared, especially when Craig rose and pursued the nimble forward with raised hands and loud appeals to the referee, like a discomfited Cyclops in wrathful pursuit of Ulysses.

Jones, it was plain, greatly exasperated the Notts defenders by his mastery of them. The team, it must be said, did not take their defeat in quite a sporting spirit. Craig, on another occasion, argued angrily with the linesman, and twice Nible, the famous forward, was quarrelsome. He did not catch the eye of the referee and he was, by the way, about the only player, who did offend during the afternoon and escape. Mr. Masson was so wonderfully open-eyed and so remarkably quick and just in his decisions as to gain the extraordinary honour (for Hyde Road at any rate) of a round of special cheers as he left the field.

As to Craig and Nible, it should be said that one could hardly help having a degree of sympathy for them. Craig found no rest all afternoon, which Nible (who was this time outside left), as the result of City's perpetual attack, hardly ever got a chance of showing his prowess. Indeed, the Forest team as a whole were this year very undistinguished participants at Hyde Road. They were pressed almost continuously, only to show second-rate power of resistance, and on the few occasions when they attacked the movement seemed almost absurd. There was no onward impetus in it at all. Burgess ran in and stopped the excursions just whenever he liked. The Forest supporters say their men are a much better side on hard than on soft ground, and really one hopes for the sake of Nottingham's football future that it is true.

While Manchester City have only won a single match of three, and Newcastle, who drew at home again on Saturday, have yet to win even a first victory, Stoke are boasting of three matches and three wins. Of course the end of the first three or four rounds generally shows some strange contrast like these. Stoke on Saturday achieved the notable feat of the winning at Wolverhampton. They owed their success very much to their champion goalkeeper, Roose. Stoke are not likely to keep at the top of the League table long, but with this great player as a last defence they are sure to be rid of their old fears of Second Division. Roose is often called the best custodian in England. This is not admitted everywhere, but it can be said without contradiction that we have no one greater. There is such a vast difference to a side between a man like this and just a fair goalkeeper! He unites height, strength, a fine eye, and wonderful agility in a glorious synthesis. If the "Wolves" are still in the first field they owe it assuredly to a goalkeeping champion. Baddeley, is hardly, however, so great a player as Roose. Height must tell, and these England's old goalkeeper has not. Roose could not have been charged through his goal as we saw Baddeley at Hyde Road last year. Will Baddeley be able to save Wolverhampton again? It is to be feared that more depends on him now than ever. Not a single new player of name has been added to the ranks at Molyneux, and only two goals have come in the first three matches.

The representatives of English golf, Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor, achieved a meritorious victory on Saturday at Deal over the two Scottish players, James Braid and Alec Herd. The match since its inception created the widest interest in the golfing world, and, if after the second stage in the struggle at Troon—where England first wiped out a deficit of two holes and then piled up the enormous advantage of twelve holes—there was a conviction that the Englishmen held an unassailable position, St. Annes demonstrated the uncertainty of the game, and many hoped that on the last green of the four, the Scots would do something to assert the superiority of their country at a game peculiarly Scotland's own. But there was nothing dramatic in the final stages, and never after the first round was played did there exist the shadow of a doubt as to the result. Over the four greens Scotland had been decisively conquered, but the collapse at Troon played too big a part in the contest, and the issue must only lead to the development of a very healthy spirit of competition between the players and the supporters of the two countries. Already many matches are spoken of, and if it is too late this year to see the fulfilment of the projected engagements, for heavy stakes, the interest aroused by the struggle just finished is certain to stimulate the game in its higher walks in the new season. The match tried the nerves of the men, but the Englishmen proved the more able to stand the strain. This was proved at St. Andrews at a time, when Scotland looked like carrying all before them, and at St. Annes when a rot in the last nine holes was stayed, whereas at Troon the Scotsmen crumpled up before disaster, and at the end at Deal they played very poorly—their golf in the forenoon being little above that of the ordinary amateur. The final stage was played in a drizzling rain, accompanied by a stiffish breeze, which increased to almost half a gale as the day wore on. The course, however, is a very dry one, and although it was sticky enough to please Taylor, it was not by any means soft.

Notwithstanding the uninviting weather and the prospect of an early finish, there was a capital attendance. No charge for admission was made. Taylor had the honour, the Englishmen having won the last hole at St. Annes. He drove a beautiful low ball against the wind, but Braid's was slightly pulled. Herd played short of the ditch with his second, while Vardon's approach went to the left of the green. Taylor laid his third dead, but Braid was wide, and, failing to work off the odds, the Scotsman lost the hole, having taken five as against four. Going to the second, Vardon outdrove Herd by quite twenty yards. With his second Braid reached the green, while Taylor duffed his mashie. Vardon, with the odd, laid his ball dead, and Herd's putt ran past the hole. Braid was left with a short putt for a half, and failed, England winning the hole in four to five. Going to the third—one of the long holes, 445 yards—Vardon pulled his second into the rough, while Herd lay on a hillock nearer the hole. Taylor was wide with his run-up, while Braid had a nice approach putt within holing distance. The Huddersfield professional made no mistake, and as Vardon's ball stuck on the lip of the hole, Scotland reduced the odds. At the fourth Herd sliced into the rough from the tee, and Braid being too strong with his approach, England were able to get back a hole. Both Taylor and Braid approached perfectly to the fifth, and Scotland, who held the better position, looked like winning the hole, but Herd missed a short putt, and a half in five was the result. The sixth was also shared, Vardon all but holing out with his third. A stiff breeze was now blowing from the Channel. To the seventh Vardan overran the green, but his partner had a magnificent pitch with his mashie to within a few inches of the pin. Vardon put the ball down in four, and the Scotsmen, being wide of the mark, lost another hole. Vardon sliced into the rough from the next tee, and this cost his side the hole, as Braid ran down a fifteen-yard putt. England, however, secured the next as Braid got badly trapped from the tee, and they now stood three up on the day's play and ten up on the match. Details :—

England : 4 4 5 3 5 4 4 5 4—38.
Scotland : 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5—41.

From the "Morning Post :—" A retired Infantry officer, single, aged 45, is prepared to take any white man's job ; country preferred ; qualifications—a fair stableman, an average shot, knows something about motor-cars, having been his own chauffeur for two years, was a pretty useful mess president, adjutant, and secretary, not much good at games, and can't play bridge ; has good health.—Address, &c."

GROUSE DRIVING BAGS.

(Concluded from page 4.

On the Midgley and Lower Wadsworth moors Mr. Riely's six guns had, on Aug. 12 seventy-eight brace; last year there were obtained 140 brace by Mr. Riley's seven shooters. On the Arkengarthdale moors on 12th there were five guns, who had 345 brace of brouse. The shooters were Sir Edward Green, Mr. Stanyforth, Mr. George Miller, Beaumont, and Mr. Prior. In 1902 the same party had 180 brace. Lord Bolton's party of four guns on Aug. 12 had seventy-two brace. In 1902 this moor yieded its record of 515 brace of grouse on the 12th but since then it has not been first-rate.

On the Austwick and Clapham moors in Yorshire on 12th Mr. A Watkins and six other shooters bagged 137 1-2 brace, and ninety-nine brace on the 14th. In 1902 there were killed by Mr. Watkins's party 126 and 148 brace upon 12th and 13th of the month. In 1903 the same party of seven had but seventy brace and 102 brace, and on the Bingley moors on Aug. 15 this season ninety-eight brace were bagged by Mr. Ferrand and five more shooters. Practically the same party had eighty-five brace in 1903, and in 1903 the bag was 107 brace. A good deal of interest has been taken in the Bolton Abbey shooting, owing to the Prince of Wales having made one of the party of eight guns on third and fourth day of shooting there, as he did also last year when the best bag was 392 brace. The year before it had been 698 1/2 brace exactly for the two best days. This season the first four days of shooting resulted in bags of 385 brace for 14th, 362 brace on 15th, 391 brace on 16th, and on 17th, 251 brace. The guns were Lord Essex, Lord Stanley, Lord Lurgan, Lord Farquhar, Mr. H. Stonor, Mr. Arthur Sassoon, and Mr. C. Hamilton. The Prince of Wales shot on 16th and 17th and the Duke of Devonshire on the first three days. At Castle Carr moors Mr. Murgatroyd's party of six got eighty-three brace on the 12th. In 1903 five shooters had 122 brace. These moors have been partly destroyed this season by an accidental fire that burned the heather and drove the birds elsewhere. On the Dalewgill moors, by Lord Ripon's party of six including the Prince of Wales, there were 640 brace killed on August 14 and on the 15th on the Harper Hill end, the bag was 507 brace. On this moor Lord de Grey has killed more than 500 birds to his own gun as one of a party. On Grinton Moor Mr. Clay and five other shooters bagged 129 brace on August 12, and in 1904 Colonel Charlesworth's party had 400 brace. On the Horton moors Messrs. Booth and Marsland and eight other shooters on August 14 bagged 255 1/2 brace of grouse. In 1904 Mr. John Foster's party of eight had but 101 brace. On Feld Green moors Mr. Henderson's party of seven bagged 411 1-2 brace on Aug. 14, and next day 346 brace. On Aug. 16 five guns had but 101 1-2 brace, and on Aug 17 441 1-2 brace were obtained, and next day 200 brace ; or 1,490 1-2 brace in five days' shooting. In 1904, from the 16th to 20th inclusive, there were but 557 brace bagged, when there were still signs of disease upon the moor. On the 12th Mr. Stobbart's party of seven had 144 brace, and on the 14th there were 199 1-2 brace killed. This on the Marske Hall moors.

In Inverness-shire Mealmore is reserved as a driving moor exclusively, and this season there were killed in four days 1,209 brace of grouse for Mr. Vickers and six other guns. In 1902 there were 851 brace killed in a similar period by eight guns.

A still better moor is that of Moy Hall, where the Prince of Wales was shooting with the Mackintosh, and where nine guns got 1,208 brace in four days ending last weak. On Friday, Sept. 1, the Prince killed ninety brace. But four days at Moy resulted in half as many again in 1901, when there was obtained there the record bag for a day in Scotland, and the count was 914 brace. It is to be feared that the general verdict must be that the grouse season would have been first rate had there been enough grouse mothers to make it so.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE FIRST VERNACULAR READER.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked,:—On what date was the manuscript of the First Vernacular Reader placed in their (Messrs. Macmillan & Co.) hands? Were they instructed to submit to the Text-Book Revision Committee a proof-copy of the First Reader duly printed and illustrated and await the approval of the Committee before the printing of the first edition? If so, was such a copy submitted and approved "in toto" by the Committee? If not, what faults did the Committee find in the first printed book submitted by the successful tenderers?

Answer given by Government was :—(a) The MSS. of Book I in the new Vernacular Series were forwarded to Messrs. Macmillan and Co. on the following dates :—Gujarati Book I, 2nd June 1904, Kanarese Book I, 2nd June 1904. Sindhi Book I, 2nd June 1904, Marathi Book I, 25th June 1904, (b) When the offer of the firm was considered, it was stipulated by the Committee and the Director of Public Instruction that previous to to publication and issue of any of the books, the paper, type, illustrations and binding to be employed in connection therewith should be submitted to the Committee for approval and that only such paper, type, illustrations and binding should be used as were approved. A clause to this effect was also inserted in the agreement between Government and the firm. The firm has in all cases adhered strictly to these requirements and has duly submitted all the items for approval previous to publication. (c) Copies of Book I have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the Sindhi Ist Book alone excepted. The preparation of the latter book has been protracted by the inability of the Sind Presses to cope with the requirements, and the consequent necessity of transferring the work to Bombay, where special type has had to be cast for the purpose. Specimens of this type were submitted to the Committee for approval, and in certain instances alterations were considered desirable by the Committee, the execution of which entailed further delay. The Book is expected to be ready shortly and a specimen copy will be submitted for approval as in the case of the other books.

THREE LUCKY WOMEN.

SUFFERERS FROM INDIGESTION TELL OF THEIR CURE BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

Food is one of the first necessities of our lives, as necessary to us as the air we breathe. The first cry of a new-born infant is the plea for food, and the need of it ends only with life. Had food been easier to obtain ages ago in Europe, there would be fewer white man in this newly settled land, or possibly none.

These are plain truths, known to everybody. What is not nearly so well-known is that one may eat an abundance of good food and yet starve, deriving from it instead of nourishment, only intolerable pain. Where that is the case, the sufferer is a victim of indigestion.

There are thousands of such sufferers in every part of the world. Among them, until recently, was Mrs. Anna Olwage, of 104, Bultfontein Road, Kimberley, C. C. "For more than five years I suffered from a disordered stomach, "she says in a letter dated December 5th 1904. "I was nearly always constipated, which induced me to resort to purgatives ; but their only effect was to make me worse. Headache and Sleeplessness, so commonly attending constipation, troubled me greatly. None of the many medicines I tried seemed to touch my complaint, until I came to Mother Seigel's Syrup. My husband's attention was called to that remedy by a very remarkable cure it effected in Johannesburg. It proved a lucky thing for me, for to-day I am as well and strong as any woman twenty years younger, a fact due entirely to Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Hardly less strong is the testimony of Mrs. Annie Palm, of 20, Bartel's Place, Beaconsfield, C.C., who writes thus on December 6th, 1904 : "Three years ago I suffered badly from constipation, for which I quite failed to find any means of relief. At last I consulted a doctor ; and it proved a fortunate thing for me that I did so, for he advised me to take a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Two bottles were sufficient for my cure, and in gratitude I have ever since recommended that medicine to my friends. Several of them have derived great benefit from it,"

The experience of Mrs. Annie Albany, of Tucker Street, Wolhuter, Jeppestown, Transvaal, though slightly different, is fully as convincing as that of Mrs. Olwage and Mrs. Palm.

Writing February 6th, 1905, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), Ltd., corner of Princess and Diesal Streets, Port Elizabeth, C.C., proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup she says : I suffered from indigestion for a number of years. At times the pain across my chest was dreadful. As my stomach could not retain food. I became very weak. Of the many medicines I tried only one gave me any relief, and to that I owe my cure. I allude to Mother Seigel's Syrup. To it I owe my present good health. It conferred upon me a new lease of life, freedom from pain, and a keen appetite."

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, SEPT 29.

SUNNY sky and a chilly night, with occasional cloud and fitful shower, is our position at present The health of the district, on the whole is all that could be desired, and the water-supply has not yet completely failed, although failure is inevitable. A project is afoot for improving and placing the water-supply, on a permanent and satisfactory basis, by fetching water from an extensive lake situated at a distance of 20 or 30 miles from Dharwar, by electrical energy, similar to the motive power which has proved so successful, at the Cauvery Falls in Siringapatam, from whence water is now supplied, to the Kolar Gold Fields. Captain Lothbinere, R. C., who has pioneered the enterprise, under the auspices of the Mysore Government will be consulted on this very important matter, before approaching Government, through the Municipality and the present popular Collector Mr. Malcolm Gibb, I. C.S. As the lack of money is the chief drawback to the initiation of the water-supply sheme, both by the local Municipality and Government, it is proposed to open a Lottery annually for a period of 5 years to realise about 24 lakhs of rupees to carry on operations, and complete this most useful work.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay arrived here from Poona on Wednesday, the 9th instant. On Thursday morning the 7th idem his Lordship inspected the cemetery together with Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, our esteemed Chaplain, and his Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, Rev. C. O. C., de Coetlogen. On Friday evening, Mr. Malcolm Gibb, was "At Home," when his Lordship met the guests, who were entertained with music, songs and recitations. On Saturday, his Lordship delivered a lecture in the S. M. Ry's Institute on "Sin and its Consequences."

Mr. Grein, the Secretary of Bombay Branch of the Bible Society, arrived in Dharwar and gave a lantern exhibition of Biblical scenes and sights of interest, where the Society has branches throughout the world, accompanied with brief remarks. He also visited Hubli and held a similar exhibition in the Railway Institute there.

Lt.-Col. R. W. Lyons, the Civil Surgeon with Mrs. Lyons, leftby mail train, for the Poona season, on the 20th instant on a week's holiday and the Hospital Assistant Mr. Lely is in charge of the Civil Hospital and attends to the out-patients during Col. Lyons' absence. A German young lady, Miss. Stahelin from the Basil Mission, Mangalore, has arrived to Superintend the Native Girls School of the Mission in Dharwar and relieve the Head Master Mr Mookerjee

On the evening of the 27th instant, the Municipal School Boys' sports were held on the "maidan" opposite the delapidated Peshwa's Fort, Racing, Wrestling, Tug of War, High Jump, Dump Bells etc. were noted on the programme. There was a large gathering of natives, and among these present we noticed Mr. M. Gibb I. C. S., Collector, and Mr. L. C. Crump, I C. S., District Judge, President and Vice President of the School together with Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., 1st Assistant Collector, Mr. D. Davis, District Superintendent of Police, the District and Huzur Deputy Collectors, Messrs Rodha and Kurundiker, B. A., Principal Training College and Head Master High School respectively, and also Mr. Kadasker, Joint Sub-Judge, and Mr. V. M. Kirtiker, B. A., LL. B. Vice President of the Municipality, and Mr. A. R. Kutti, B. A., LL. B. Chairman, Managing Committee, all these latter being the Members of the School Committee. The prizes were distributed and the assembly dispersed after enjoying the athletics of the juveniles which were creditaby performed.

CONSUMPTION AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An organization has been formed to carry out a national movement for the Establishment of self-supporting Sanatoria for the treatment of consumption among the working classes. How important it is can best be realized by a consideration of statistics which Dr. Latham submitted at the last annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund. He stated that in London alone 10,000 persons die every year whose valuable lives might be saved with proper treatment to say nothing of the thousands, who are slowly moving to their doom. Again, taking London by itself, he computes that no less than 80,000 of its population are stricken with one form or another of tuberculosis, and makes the startling deduction that one in every sixty-five will be dead in five years' time from a preventable disease. The monetary loss to the industrial classes is appalling, and though there are no actual figures to go by, some comparative idea can be formed by the estimate, which Dr. Herman Briggs, the well-known health officer of New York calculates, costs £66,000,000 annually to the United States. Owing to the work of the Poor Law Unions and the few Consumption Hospitals and the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, in which his Majesty the King takes a deep personal interest, the death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced during the last sixty years by no less than two-thirds which means a saving of 75,000 lives a year. The National Committee, of which her Royal Highness Princess Christian is President, has been established under the auspices of the Hospital Saturday Fund for the establishment of Sanatoria for workers suffering from tuberculosis; it is an exceptionally representative body including delegates from practically all the great Friendly Societies and Trades Unions, and the work is receiving enthusiastic support in all directions. The Special Appeal Committee consists of her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein the Duchess of Somerset the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess Cadogan the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Bishop of Stepney, the Lady Brassey, the Lady St Heliers, the Hon. Harry Lawson and Mrs Lawson, the Hon. Mrs. William West, Lady Duckworth Sir William Taylor, Captain Balfour, M.P. and Lady Nina Balfour, Mr. Moore, Bayley, Mr. Walter Burns, Mrs. James Coats, Mr. Eric Hambro, M.P., and Mrs. Eric Hambro, Mr. Charles and Mrs. Rube, and Mr Van Alen and it appeals to the public for £50,000 to provide the building and acquire the site for a first sanatorium for the accommodation of 200 patients. About £6,000 has already been promised, and a suitable site has been secured at Benenden, Kent. The various Societies and Trades Unions guarantee the cost of maintenance, but under the terms of their constitution, they can only make small donations towards the building and purchase of land. The Sanatorium, therefore, will be self-supporting, and no appeal for funds will ever be made to the public again.

The following extract from Dr. Latham's address is extremely interesting from the economic point of view:—" Mr. Alfred Chapman and Mr Russell, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, have made an important investigation into the cost of consumption to a single Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters. The result of this investigation is so striking that there is reason to hope that all the Friendly and Allied Societies will make exhaustive enquiries into the subject. Mr. Russell finds that the average cost of sick pay to a consumptive member of his Court is three times as great as the pay to any person dying from another disease. A man dying from consumption costs the Society £21, and a man dying from another disease costs £7." In pressing this appeal, enough has been said to bring home to the public the awful condition of things which this movement is organized to cope with; no words are needed to make it more impressive—the pathos lies in the figures quoted above In this sense it must appeal personally to every one, but it gains additional force, in that it is economically sound and its working is based on the principles which govern the great industrial benefit societies and applies the sound principle of thrift to the greatest of all blessings, health. It is a practical movement against one of the worst scourges of our country, and in this sense becomes a truly national one. The special appeal committee earnestly invite employers of labour, Trades Unions and Friendly Societies, who have not yet joined the movement, to do so. The Secretary, Mr E Douglas White, will be pleased to give full particulars to any one applying to him. Donors of £10 10s. and upwards will be entitled to have their names recorded as founders of the institution; and donors of £250 and upwards will, in addition, be entitled to name a bed Donations should be sent to Mr. E. Douglas White, Secretary to the Special Appeal Fund, at the offices of the Committee, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London.

HELENA, President
A. WILLIAM WEST, Treasurer,
18, Lowndes Square S. W.
E. DOUGLAS WHITE, Secretary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, alleys pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CONTRACTING AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Bhawoo Bapoo and another against Cooverji Jamsetji Daroowalla and Cowasji Pestonji Khajotia, in which the plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 5,000 as damages for breach of contract. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustin, and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said it appeared that, in and before January last, the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., was shipping from this port considerable quantities of manganese ore, which had to be carted to the jetties from the railway sidings at Malet Bunder. In January last, the defendants, who were carting agents, took a contract from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., for the transport of the ore from the railway to the steamer for the period ending 31st December 1905, and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 was made as security for its due performance. Shortly afterwards the defendants transferred this contract admittedly to the first plaintiff ; but they denied that it was transferred to both plaintiffs as partners. The defendants were to be paid Rs. 500 in consideration of the transfer, and were also to be recouped the Rs. 1,000 which they had deposited. They were to receive from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the various payments accruing due for the work done, and were to hand over those monies to the first plaintiff or the plaintiffs. The defendants were to render any assistance needed by the plaintiff, and, in case of any default by the plaintiff, were authorised to resume the contract and continue the work on account of the plaintiff or plaintiffs. The agreement was reduced to writing on the 9th February, but the two plaintiffs had commenced working on the 2nd February. On the 10th March, the contract was determined by the defendants, and after some abortive efforts at settlement the parties had come to court. The plaintiffs said that their contract was wrongfully terminated by the defendants, because the latter had come to know that it was a very profitable business, while the defendants contended that they were justified under the agreement in putting an end to the contract owing to the default and negligence of the plaintiffs. There were further disputes also as to whether certain sums of money were or were not paid and received between the parties. The questions involved were almost wholly questions of fact, the main points for determination being whether the defendants were liable in damages for breach of the contract with plaintiff ; whether the sum of Rs. 2 395 was paid to plaintiffs or not; and whether the fullsum of Rs. 1,500 or only Rs. 1000 was paid to defendants. In all particulars, his Lordship went on to say, after going through the details of the case, it was charged that the plaintiffs infringed the agreements; and upon a review of the evidence his Lordship was constrained to hold that the charges were fully established. On a review of the evidence, his Lordship said the defendents were entitled to retain the Rs. 1,000 pending the expiration of the contract, and were liable only to account at the end of the term. If their allegations had been established, plaintiffs would have been entitled to recover damages at any time. The result was that the suit was dismissed, and the plaintiffs were to pay all costs.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. GREAVES COTTON CO.'S C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a draw. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Agasker, retired	83
G Rane, b and c V Mehta	0
Amonker, l-b-w c V Mehta	2
N Pilgaoker (Capt), run out	24
Bhandarker, b Ruttansha	62
R A Wagle, c Dinsha, b Ruttansha	2
Sakerdande, not out	10
B K Wagle, not out	5
Jaiker, Aroor, Thosar } To bat	
Extras	15
Total	203

GREAVES COTTON C. C.

C V Mehta, c Jayaker, b Thosar	18
Ratansha, c and b Sakerdande	8
J F Pooley, b Thosar	3
A Pooley, b Thosar	0
Chunpha, not out	10
Mangesh, c and b R Wagle	12
D K Seddon, b Pilgaoker	15
Greenwill, Pereira, Dinsha, Dantas } To bat	
Extras	3
Total	79

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 6 wickets and 63 runs. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Syed Ahmed, b Baloo	1
C M Ali, b Vakil	3
Abba, c Dweker, b Baloo	66
Yusuf, c Agasker, b Baloo	2
Tamboowalla, st Diveker, b Baloo	11
Pir Mohamed, b Baloo	0
T Mulla, b Baloo	0
Patel, b Baloo	0
Aziz, c Diveker, b Baloo	20
D Munshi, b Vakil	0
H C Tayabji, not out	5
Extras	14
Total	122

HINDU GYMKHANA.

R V Agasker, b C M Ali	38
P K Telang, b Mullaji	113
G R Banda, not out	9
K Pilgaoker, c Yusuf, b Tamboowalla	6
W Talpade, b Mullaji	0
G E Khote, S G Pathare, D N Vakil, Diveker, P Baloo, C V Mehta } Did not bat	
Extras	19
Total	185

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 3 1905.

1 Arms and equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 5 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 2nd October 1905. No 1368 Arms and Ammunition.

Divisional Order No 1006, dated 29th September 1905 is republished for information :—

"In accordance with Bombay Government Resolution, General Department, No 5088 of the 15th September 1905, received under Command No4402-B of the 25th idem, it is notified for guidance of the members of all Volunteer Corps that each member will be held responsible that the Arms and ammunition issued to him are used solely on Corps duties, their use for sporting purposes being strictly prohibited and punishable under the Civil Law."

3 Members of "E" Company Cyclists will parade with Cycles at Andheri Railway Station at 6-30. a. m, on Sunday next, the 8th Instant, for a Route March. Dress—Drill Order. Khaki, without side Arms or Bandoliers. Rifles to be carried. Train leaves Colaba at 5 36, a. m. Bombay Time, Members are requested to pay their own Railway fares which will be refunded.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made members are requested to notify Cr. Sergt. Soundy not later than Thursday evening the 5th Instant whether they will be present.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING AND CO., and their Indian Branches, Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta ; and Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, have been appointed by the Earl of Minto to act as his Agents during his Viceroyalty.

IT has often been suggested that the tea planter should attempt to reimburse himself for the decline in the value of tea in the United Kingdom by enlarging the area of his markets, and cultivating trade with other countries. In this he would have, at least, the advantage of selling his product in several lands where no duties are charged on tea. Such is the case, for instance, throughout the States of the Australian Commonwealth, and in Canada if the tea is imported direct from the country of growth. In America and in Belgium tea is also free of duty. New Zealand admits it without impost if produced in the British dominions, and Switzerland, the delight of the British tourist, only charges 1 3-4d per lb. Here, then, alone are great worlds for the Indian planter to conquer.

THE BENGAL JUTE CROP.

FINAL FORECAST.

The following has been issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for Bengal :—

This forecast relates to the same 27 districts of Bengal as the preliminary forecast. Reports from Collectors have already been placed at the disposal of the public.

The demand for jute continues to be keen and the consumption by Indian mills to rapidly increase. The approximate figures of the previous seasons are noted below for easy reference. The figures are taken from the publication of the Director-General of Statistics entitled Area and Yield of certain principal crops in India, (7th issue 1905)."—Season 1900. 65'26. lakhs of bales sason 1901. 74'38. lakhs of bales, season 1902 65'77, lakhs of bales ; season 1903 72'41 lakhs of bales season 1904 74'00, lakh of bales. For 1904, the Chamber of Commerce estimates 70'01 lakhs, expressed in bales of 400 lbs. each, under heads Export, Consumption by Mills, and Country Consumption.

The special appendix inserted in the prelimminary forecast showing rainfall, district by district, between March and June, onward, in the jute-producing area of the province has been compiled up to the 18th September. The figures in the six important districts are reproduced here :—

	1904	1905 (up to 18th Sept.)
Mymensingh	79'38	98'86
Rangpur	67'02	79'69
Tippera...	70'67	74'05
Purnea...	44'77	63'73
Dacca	58'29	75'02
Pabna	61'79	68'37

Damage by flood is reported from Faridpur, Purnea, Bogra and Jessore (and Dhubri in Assam). Slight damage by flood in Netrakona (Mymensingh) was reported early in September, and recently by insects in Basirhat (24-Parganas) and Bongaon (Jessore).

The floods are reported to have damaged quality rather than outturn.

Area.—In the preliminary forecast the are returned by Collectors was 3,161,400 acres as against 3.144 600 in this forecast. The net difference of 16,800 is made up from the following districts :—

	First Forecast	Final Forecast.	Difference
Nadia	50,000	45,000	—5,000
Murshidabad	23,300	40,800	+17,500
Faridpur	160,800	134,000	—26,800

The reduction of area in Faridpur is ascribed to flood and the increase in Murshidabad to recent enquiry and check.

On the whole I accept the area returned by the District officers and consider that 3,145,000 acres may be taken as the area under crop in Bengal as against 2 850 000 acres estimated in 1904 i. e. an increase of more than 11 per cent.

Outturn.—The important districts which estimate a lower outturn than in the preliminary forecast are Mymensingh 100 against 101, Jessore 74 against 91, Bogra 62 against 87, Faridpur 70 against 80 and Purnea 94 against 100. On the other hand Dinajpur raises its estimate from 70 to 100 and Dacca from 80 to 90, while the very important district of Rangpur shows a slight improvement, 66 to 69. The Rangpur estimate is considered by Mr. Beatson Bell to be too low On the whole, the estimates of Collectors work out to 86 5 per cent., almost the same figure as in the preliminary forecast. I think it is safe to take 87 per cent. as the Provincial outturn per acre.

Calculating an outturn of three bales to the acre as 100 per cent. in an area of 3,145,000 acres " in Bengal, " the outturn of 87 per cent. should represent a trifle over 82 lakhs of bales.

From railway stations outside Bengal, 12 000 bales were carried to Calcutta, by the East Indian Railway during the season ending 31st July. From Madras I have received a telegram to say that no true jute is cultivated there. Thus the jute crop from all sources excluding Madras, should be nearly 84 lakhs of bales. Stocks of 1904, are reported to be very low indeed.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND OCTOBER.

Amritsar—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Food-grains doing well. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Unusually hot. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton healthy and crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton cultivation 25 per cent. more. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower. Food-grains doing well, Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain, Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Bright no sign of rain Drought still continues Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain, Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Expect improvements in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bellary.—Showery, Cotton plants want more rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over a large area, the rise having been brisk at Masulipatam, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Bhavnagar Para, Bhuj, Ahmedabad Desea, Ajmer, Jaipur and Sirsa.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—An excess of 5° to 10° in the day temperature is observable at several stations over the Deccan and at some few stations in the Madras Presidency. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, the lowest 66° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity. The sky is more or less cloudy over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and also at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Mangalore, Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor Bhavnagar Para, Ajmer, Karachi and Cawnpore

Rain.—Six stations report rain today, the important falls being about half an inch at Bijapur and Belgaum and about a quarter of an inch at Ratnagiri, Bellary and Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure is remarkably uniform over the greater part of the country lying to the south of latitude 21° and locally cloudy over the same area. Local showers are likely in Ceylon and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	2	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli...	0	0	3
Water Division...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	0
Total...	4	5	54
Total plague deaths to date ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year...	17	10	79

HIGH COURT.—October 3.

Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal

1355—Dikshit D and S—Dahibai widow vs Velji Lakhmichand—Kanga and P

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Surabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For dismissal.

548-01—Little and Co—G Mavrides and others vs G H H Hicks and another—Daphtary F and D.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

225-05—Muljee and D—Tajbai widow vs Vijbai widow—Madhowjie and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

333-05—Dikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia
404-01—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.
46-01—Madhavji and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Dewji and others—Ardeser H D and Co
355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonwidow—Captain and V
275-8789—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318-10319-05—Dikshit D and S —John Michael Simon Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
369-05—Matubhoy J and N—Shamsudin Hyderji vs Isabh Shaik Tyeb Thanawalla—Little and Co
250-02—Dikshit D and S—Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devram Keshavjee In—Person
400-04—Ardeser H D and C—Kharshedjee Byramjee vs Ardeser Jeevanjee and another
753-04—Nadirsha and T—For pauper Bhanibai widow vs Viljee Khoja and others—K B Mehta
340—01—Matubhoy J and M—Jamnabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S and Bhaishunker K and J

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

462-01—Dikshit D and S—Maneckbai widow vs Mulji Haridas and another Unwalla and P
715-01—In person Baijmohan Shedmal vs Buldedabahi Joharmul and another
217-05—Hiralal D—Motiram Jekisondas vs Madhu Dalal Valad Abdul Kadar and another—Payne and Co
276-05—M P—Vakil Hemraj Vandravan vs Keshav Upandboo Kudvaror, Raghunath and B
309-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Oosman Jaival vs Sallay Mahomed Allarakhi
374-05—N M Cama Heerachand Goolabchand and others vs Luchminaraen Girdharilal and another
498-05—Payne and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajie Mahomed Ibrahim Aga Mahomed Jaffer Mirza and M
538-05—Bicknell M and R—Rambellas Ramcurandas vs Sagarmal Shedsbabi and another
615-05—Mulla and M—Shivjie Bhoja and others vs Jivraj Ratanjie
660-05—Dikshit D and S—Gopiram Harmukbrai vs Choonilal Ganeshram
683-05—Daphtary F D—Baiubhai Navalchand vs Newchand Tarachand—Edgelow G W
688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed H Mahomed vs the Partnership firm of Noor Mahomed Co—Thakurdas and Co

Undefended New Long Causes.

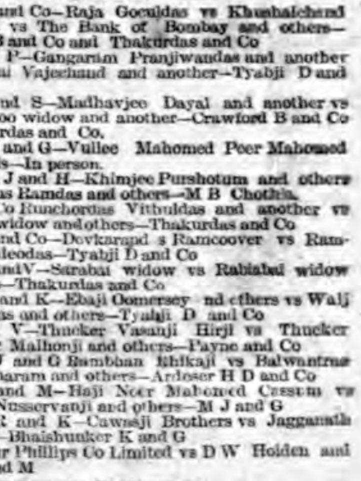
490-05—Sorabji and J Hyderally Cassumjee Sons & Co. vs Lalmal Wadwa and others
514-05—Daphtary F D Chunilal Dharamdas Sarasje vs Thakordas Dayabhai
546-05—Daphtary F D Chunilal Dharamdas Saraoji vs Vithaldas Jamnadas
577-05—Daphtery F D Chunilal Dharemdas Saraojee vs Chhotalal Chunilal
518-05—Daphtary F D Chunilal Dharamdas Saraojee vs Nagindas Chhaganlal
519-05—Daphtary F D Chunilal Dharamdas Saraojee vs Harkisondas Dwarkadas

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
495-02—Kanga and P—Gangaram Pranjiwandas and another vs Nanabhai Vajechand and another—Tyabji D and Co
1-05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis—In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.
576-04—Little and Co Runchordas Vithuldas and another vs Kessertal widow and others—Thakurdas and Co
748-04—Wadia G and Co—Devkarand s Ramcoover vs Rampartap Buldeodas—Tyabji D and Co
425-01—Captain and V—Sarabai widow vs Rabiabai widow an others—Thakurdas and Co
249-02—Pestonji R and K—Ebaji Oomersey and others vs Walj Mathuradas and others—Tyabji D and Co
552-02—Capta and V—Thucker Vasanji Hirji vs Thucker Damodhar Malhonji and others—Payne and Co
729-03—Maganlal J and G Rambhan Bhikaji vs Balwantrao Bapu Sakharam and others—Ardeser H D and Co
7-349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G
367-05—Pestonji R and K—Cawasji Brothers vs Jagganath Assomull—Bhaishunker K and G
464—05—J P Dastur Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and M

Before the Prothonotary
For Investigation of Pauperism

21-05—In person Adamjie Hassonjie vs Ebrahimjie Ahmedbhoy and another—part heard



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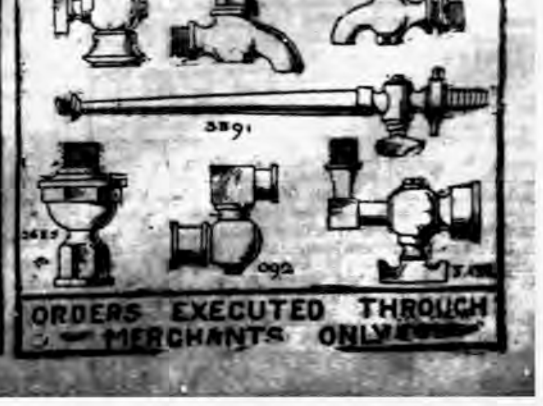

ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE very great indignation which has been caused by certain promotions made within recent months to the rank of lieutenant-general, whereby many most distinguished officers have been passed over, has at length gathered such strength that there has been brought home to those responsible for the injustice the real gravity of the evil that has been done. An effort is evidently to be made to smooth over the difficulty, for it is announced that the Army Council has given power to the Selection Board to reconsider the cases as occasion may arise of those major-generals who were passed over for rank of lieutenant-general. It will be left for the Board, we are told, to recommend any of these officers for promotion to the higher grade when that may be desirable in the interests of the Service. Why such authority should be needed is not precisely explained. In the Royal Warrant dated June 30 last amending the regulations relating to promotion to the rank of general officer, it is stated that promotion to lieutenant-general shall be made by selection to fill a vacancy on the establishment. It may be remarked incidentally that the prometions referred to were made prior to the issue of this order, at a time when the regulation was to the effect that promotion should be by selection to fill an appointment, or as a reward for distinguished service. The secret history of these promotions has not been written. The Duke of Connaught is president of the Selection Board, and the inflexible impartiality of his Royal Highness is well-known to the Army. We have the best authority for stating that the selections which were so much resented by the officers passed over were a complete surprise to him, and it is not to be doubted that the Duke's influence has directed the pronouncement of the Army Council. The object is doubtless to give some satisfaction to the officers injuriously affected. Essentially it changes nothing for the Selection Board has had no new powers conferred upon it by the recent intimation. Its duty is to select officers for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general when vacancies occur on the establishment.

The double company system, that importation from Germay, is reported to have proved a failure at Aldershot, and many battalion commanders have reported against its continuance. This intelligence is not a surprise to us. A writer in the "United Services Magazine" does, indeed, assert that the system has had no proper trial, and that the vexed question of its merits has not been settled. Its assumed advantages are that, by reducing the number of the unit commanders from eight so four, the channels through which the commanding officer must communicate his orders are diminished, and that his powers of control would become thereby greater. Moreover, it is alleged that training must become more systematic that the amount of labour necessary to carry on the interior economy of the two companies should be lessened, and that the greater size of the company unit tends to increase the importance and to develop the independence of its subdivisions. The writer we refer to alleges that the authorities have not realised and provided for the obvious fact that the formations suitable for an eight company organsation are often unsuited to one of four companies. The tradition, of the eight companies has remained, and there has been no serious attempt to amalgamate the administration and interior economy of the companies.

All this may be true, and we are quite sure that the failure in the working has not been due to the regimental officers, who are said to have been enabled to experiment with the double-company system only in name. That the system has merits we admit and have declared, but there are reasons nevertheless, which seem to render it undesirable. We published an article upon the subject on February 18, which explained them very clearly, and they should perhaps have been enough to crush the project still-born. If there was one branch of our Service which stood out conspicuously as best fitted to survive in the wars of a century ago, it was our light infantary, with its small handy units, which could be controlled in the fighting line by a single officer. They were units which other nations envied us, because they implied the possession of a high percentage of officers, but they could not be imitated because the economic circumstances of our rivals did not permit them to be equally lavish. With the Germans, the four-company battalion system has been accepted as an economic necessity, not as a tactical desirability, although the Germans have made no parade of that fact and have wondered to see us adopting it from hem. It seems to us that less than ever will it be possible for any man to control 200 men in the firing line, and, thus, if the double-company system is discredited at Aldershot, even after an incomplete trial, there may be in the end nothing to regret.

It is eminenently desirable that more should be made known as to the reason for the abolition of the the mine defences of naval and commercial ports. A service which has been developed through a long course of years, and that has been the occupation of most skilful and experienced officers and men, should not be done away with unless the soundest reasons can be advanced for adopting that course. This is a matter upon which the Committee of the Imperial Defence should be pre-eminently fitted to pronounce, but we confess that we should have greater confidence if we knew that the highest military and naval opinion has agreed upon the point, and that the decision had not been arrived at by hasty appreciations, and adopted to please a Minister anxious to find a means of making small economies. As a matter of fact, the submarine defences have been phenomenally inexpensive. It will not be denied that these defences are useless as against bombardment, but they have not been planned with that idea. On the part of those who advocate the new policy, it is urged that they will be more likely to inflict injury upon the defenders of the ports and their commercial interests than upon the enemy—that ships seeking safety in the shelter of our ports, naval or commercial, might easily become the victims of submarine explosions. This is reasonable contention, but, on the other hand, it has to be remembered that, undeterred by the presence of mines, torpedo-boats might enter our harbours and inflict terrible damage upon any vessel, naval or commercial, which might be lying there, and doubtless colliers and storeships would often find it necessary to resort to harbours not provided with boom defences. An authoritative expression of policy, with more definite grounds for the change than have yet been advanced, is very much to be desired.

We are indisposed to associate the new policy with the attack which is now being made upon the Corps of Royal Engineers. It should surely be based upon better grounds. We have endeavaured to discover the reasons for this hostility. One experienced authority assures us that it arises from a prevalent idea that the Royal Engineers are the great spending body, and that, owing to their assumed influence, much money have been saved without detriment to the public service. To which, of course, it may be replied that the expenditure of money has been, and should be, based upon the necesities of a general policy, the character of which has or should have indicated the sphere of activity of the Royal Engineers. It cannot, at any rate, be alleged against them that they are responsible for the spending of money upon the cavalry barracks which are to be built in various parts of the country. These baracks are to be constructed in pursuance of the policy of the Army Council and the Royal Engineers maintain that all tha expense upon works in the past has resulted from the policy adopted in Pall Mall. Another cynical personage avers that the Engineers are disliked because among them are found some of the best brains in the Army, and they are thus presumed to be the victims of the jealousy of others. Whatever may be at the root of the new policy, it appears to be pursued unrelentingly, and the distinguished Corps is to be reduced or dismembered, notwithstanding its great services in the past, and the unmistakable teaching of events that it will be even more necessary in the future. The latest announcement upon the subject is that arrangements are being made for sending to India during the trooping season, which has begun a large number of officers of the Corps in order to meet the demand of the local authorities for an increase of establishment to the extent of forty-five. Officers of the Corps are accordingly asked to make known their wishes, and the Army Council—in the circumstances it could do no leess—will make every effort to consult their convenience in rearranging the roster.

A curious case has been brought to our notice, of which the facts are as follows:—A pensioned Army officer joined the Militia, and duly attended the recent annual training of his battalion. Previously to his having been gazetted to the force he was correctly informed by his commanding officer that he would receive Militia pay and allowances during each annual training which he attended. He did receive the pay and allowances of his rank for the 1905 training, which, however, he has subsequently been called upon by the district paymaster to refund presumably on the ground that the Army pension, which he has earned, entitled the country to the benefit of his subsequent services in perpetuity, without additional remuneration. This is scarcely the species of encouragement calculated to fill the depleted commissioned ranks of the Militia. The case is an important one, and shows the necessity for experienced Militia officers to be appointed for the administrative duty where their own force is concerned. This we have consistently advocated as one of the solutions to the problem of Militia discontent and unpopularity. It is clear that the new District Command System is not working satisfactorily as regards Militia administration. This officer is undoubtedly entitled to the pay and allowances of his rank in the Militia, and no question as to his disability would have arisen had a Militia officer been connected with the District Administrative Staff. We strongly advocate such an appointment, pending a better arrangment at Army Headquarters.

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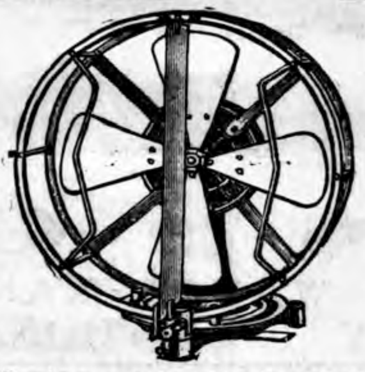

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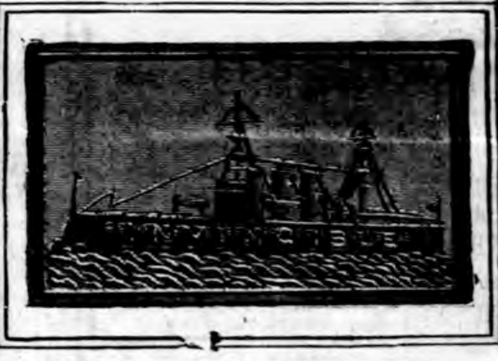

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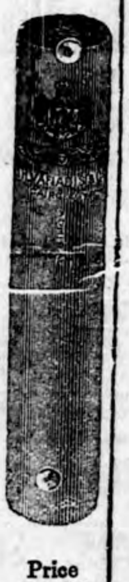

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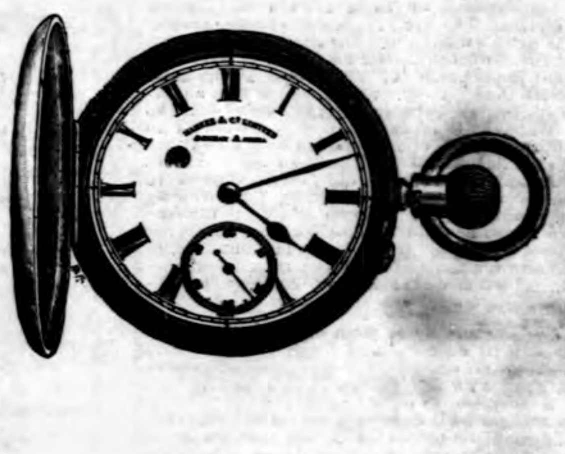

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